Heraldic Miscellanies,

CONSISTING OF THE LIVES OF

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE, GARTER, AND GREGORY KING, ESQ.

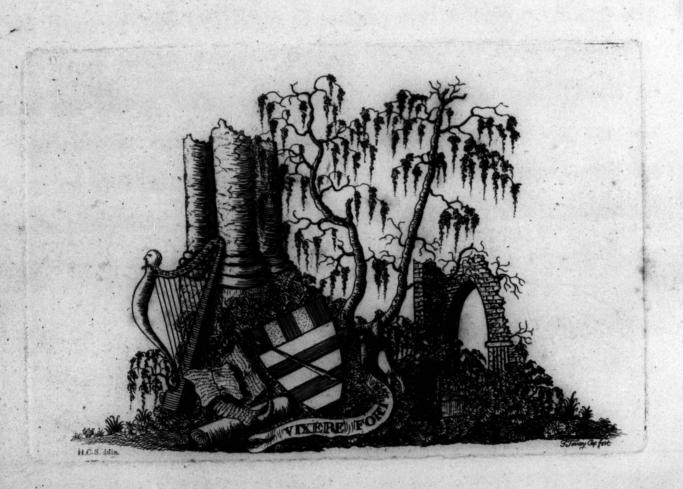
WINDSOR HERALD.

WRITTEN BY THEMSELVES.

WITH AN EXACT COPY OF THE THIRD PART OF

"THE BOKE OF ST. ALBANS,"

FIRST PRINTED IN 1486.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL IN THE STRAND,

AND SOLD BY ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

Beraldie Misseellangies.

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roll compiled and written by Thomas Lant, Windfor, in

which the progress of each officer of arms is described in

at Life of heardels, continued to the beginning of the reign of

To those, who have made the study of heraldry their purfuit or amusement, this small collection of scarce pieces is respectfully offered. Successful as any one may have been in amassing a stock of heraldic literature, it is presumd, that these pages may afford an addition to it, as they consist of what is hitherto unpublished or extremely rare.

The lives of Sir William Dugdale and Gregory King are copied from original manuscripts in the Oxford libraries. That of the latter, written with his own hand, was given to the Bodleian archives by Dr. R. Rawlinson, well known for his love of antiquities and the very valuable collections he made, in the study of them. How he procured the manuscript abovementioned is not known; but its curiosity may recommend it to the public eye, as well by affording an eminent example of unceasing affiduity in the profession of a herald, as by rescuing from a kind of oblivion Mr. King's singular proficiency in various branches of the arts and sciences, according to their progress in his time.

In the catalogue of the officers of arms established in this kingdom, care has been taken to give it the value of superior

accuracy. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," has printed a list of heralds, continued to the beginning of the reign of Charles the first, when his work was published. It appears to have been chiefly collected from a very elaborate vellum roll compiled and written by Thomas Lant, Windsor, in which the progress of each officer of arms is described in the manner of a pedigree. His extract is immethodically made. Since the conclusion of Lant's roll no regular series is preserved in the college of arms, and the present list has been supplied from signatures in the partition-books, and other equally authentic documents.

THE scale of publications upon the subject of heraldry, elementary or connected with genealogy, particularising their several editions, is intended to suggest hints to those who are desirous of forming a complete collection of what has been written to elucidate that science.

That part only of the Book of St. Albans, which refers to blazonry, is here reprinted from the original edition of 1486. With some confidence it has been afferted, that not more than five perfect copies of this typographical curiosity now remain in this kingdom. Of such a nature are the interpolations of the subsequent editions, that the first, as well from its extreme scarceness as superior merit, may be no unacceptable acquisition to the heraldic antiquary.

Or its real author many surmises have been formed. Dame Julyan Barnes, prioress of the nunnery of Sopewell near St. Albans Albans in Hertfordshire, is allowed to have written the two prior parts upon hawking and hunting, of which manuscript copies are still preserved. Nor have we any proof that she was living in 1486, when the Boke of St. Albans was first printed at the press newly set up in that monastery. It has been therefore supposed to be the compilation of a monk, chiefly translated or collected from a manuscript by Dr. Nicholas Upton, "de studio militari," with additions and blazonry in latin, french, and english. Rude and simple as the style must appear to modern readers, the arrangement of the subject is by no means unsystematic; but may be considered even now as a useful manual of the elements of heraldry. If the state of science and the art of printing at that æra be taken into the account, it claims a first rank amongst the curiosities of literature.

There are feveral reasons for presuming, that if it had not been given to the public under the fanction of the church, heraldry would have remained without system, till the general expansion of scientific pursuit had included it at a later period; for learning of all kinds was then confined within the pale of the cloister, and it may be amusing to remark how much the sacred writ is interwoven with the laws of chivalry, and that the specific causes of gentility are traced to instances apparently so heterogeneous as the simple habits of patriarchs and prophets. But without such accommodation to the popular prejudices the "Boke of St. Albans" would have failed

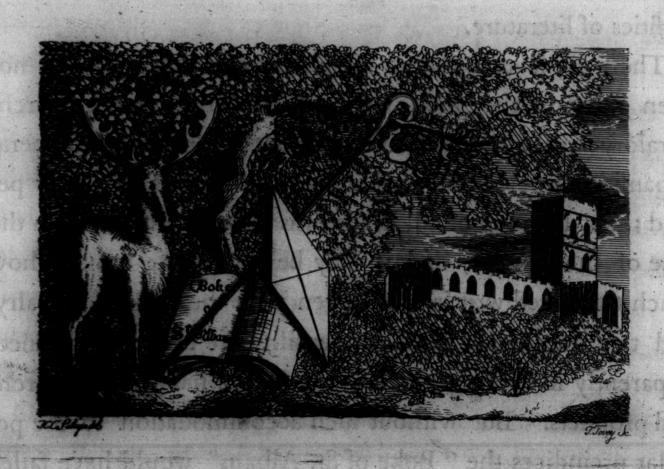
of that ready acceptance, which it found amongst the superior ranks in society as including all that a gentleman was then required to know.

To some, these pages may appear neither interesting nor of consequence sufficient to hazard their publication—but to the sew, who in this age of reasoning and refinement, have dedicated their leisure to these obsolete pursuits, it is repeated with diffidence, that they may not be found unworthy of perusal.

"Nec quicquam in votis magis habeo, quam ut aliquos habeam lectores qui de his recté judicare possunt, judicare autem non possunt nisi literati, et qui in his studijs suerint utcunque versati. Ex his satis mihi pauci lectores."

Camdeni Defens. contra Brooke.

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fine was need fiftener years of age: but food mines to his fabre, he received farther

· wards in efferwards under Mr. Lames Crustord in the Bree-Schoole'st Covenerie; untill

tire or sin-willtain huceria,

A brief account of the parentage, and what else is memorable, of Sir WM. Dugdale,

Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes.

HEE was the only fon of John Dugdale, late of Shuftoke neere Coleshill in the county of Warwick, Gentleman, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Arthur Swynfen, a younger fon to William Swynfen, of Swynfen in the county of Stafford, Esquier; and borne at Shuftoke the 12th of September, anno 1605 the 3d year of King James 1st.

This John being the only childe of James Dugdale of Cletherow in the county of Lancaster, Gentleman, (which name and family had bin of long continuance in those parts) had his cheise education in St. John's Colledge in the University of Oxford: where applying himselse to the study of the civil law, he tooke the degree of Master of Arts, and continuing there for the space of 14 years, was for some time clerke of the accompts for that Colledge, and steward of their courts, in which imployment Mr. James Whitlock (afterwards a Knight and one of the Justices of the Court of King's-Bench) succeeded him.

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During some years of his stay in that Colledge, being tutor to William Paulet, only son to the Lord Giles Paulet, a younger son to William, the first Marquesse of Winchester of that noble samily; upon his leaving the University, resolving to settle in the countrey, he tooke likeing to the woodland part of Warwickshire where Mr. Paulet had a faire estate; and selling his lands in Lancashire, gave a large sine to him for a lease of the impropriate rectory of Shustoke aforesaid, for the terms of threescore years, where finding the house ruinous hee built it all anew.

Fixing himselse there, and marrying as aforesaid, he had only 2 children by his said wise; viz. Mary a daughter, (who became the wife of Mr. Richard Seawall, son to Mr. Henry Seawall, an alderman of Coventrie) and this William his only son; who had

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his first education in grammer learning under Mr. Tho. Sibley, curate at Nether-whitacre (neere Shustoke aforesaid) untill he arrived at the age of tenne yeares and upwards; afterwards under Mr. James Cranford in the Free-Schoole at Coventrie, untill hee was neere fifteene years of age: but then returning to his father, he receaved farther documents from him, in reading severall law-bookes, beginning with Littleton's Tenures.

His father being aged, and very infirme by a dead palfey in his limbs, thinking fit to fee him match't in his life time, hee thereupon wedded Margery the fecond daughter to John Huntbacke of Seawall in the parish of Bishbury in the county of Stafford Gent. upon the seaventeenth day of March anno 1622, and 20th yeare of King James—after which he tabled with his wife's father, untill his owne father dyed, viz. 4th July anno 1624, but soone after went to housse-keeping at Fillongley in the said county of Warwick, where hee had an estate formerly purchased by his said father.

In anno 1625 (2 Car. 1) he purchased the mannour of Blythe in the parish of Shustoke aforesaid. And the next ensuring yeare (scilicet anno 1626) sold his estate at Fillongley, and came to reside at Blythe-Hall—

of Ares, and continuing there for the frace of 14 years, was for foure time elecke of the

This John being the only childe of James Dugdale, of Cletherow in the county of

His naturall inclination being to the study of antiquities, he was not a little encouraged thereto, by Samuel Roper, Esq. (a Derbyshire gentleman, and barrister at law in Lincoln's Inne) a person much esteemed for his abilities therein, with whom (by reason that he was cosen-german to Mr. Richard Seawall, his sister's husband) he had first acquaintance about the yeare 1615.

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After he had thus settled at Blythe-Hall haveing read the description of Leicester-shire published by Mr. William Burton of Lindley, in that county, (about eight miles distant from Blythe-Hall) he was introduced into his acquaintance by Mr. Fisher Dilke of Shustoke aforesaid, (a kinsman to Mr. Burton) and by the said Mr. Burton into the acquaintance of Sir Simon Archer, of Tanworth, in the said county of Warwick, Knt. who being much affected to antiquities, and haveing made some collections out of divers antient writeings, did freely communicate to him, what he had so gathered; and brought him acquainted with the gentlemen of most note in the county; who being desirous, through his incitation, to preserve the honour of their families by some such

publique worke, as Mr. Burton had done by those in Leicestershire, did freely communicate unto him the sight of theire ancient evidences: amongst which he found none more knowing and forward to encourage such a worke, than Sir Symon Clarke of Brome-Court, in the parish of Salford; who imparted to him divers things of consequence, specially the leiger-booke of the priory of Kenilworth.—

. and coverenderising what they had in hand, as to their further progress in these fire-

Continuing his acquaintance and conversation with the said Mr. Burton, as also with Sir Simon Archer, (which began about the year 1630) Sir Simon Archer going to London with his lady in Easter terme anno 1438 much importuned the said Mr. Dugdale to accompany him in that journey. Whereunto he affenting, Sir Simon being acquainted with the learned Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. (a person famous for his knowledge of antiquities, and then neer eighty years of age) brought Mr. Dugdale to him, who receiving him with great humanity: and finding upon discourse with him, and the fight of divers papers relating to the antiquities of Warwickshire, (which he then shewed him) that he had made fome good progress in those studies, told him; that being a person so well inclined to that learning, and so good a proficient therein, that he esteemed him very fitt to serve the King in the Office of Armes; and that the most noble Thomas Earle of Arundell, then Earle Marshall of England, haveing, by virtue of that office, the nomination of all fuch as were admitted into that fociety, would thinke it a good fervice to the publique to prefer fuch thereunto as were thus naturally qualifyed, and found sedulous in those studies; offering to recommend him the said Mr. Dugdale to his Lordship for that purpose. Which he did accordingly; whereupon he was introduced unto that honourable person first by Sir George Greseley of Drakelow, in the county of Derby, Bart. who was then in London, and well known to his Lordship. During this his stay there wayting sometime upon Sir Henry Spelman, Sir Henry told him, that there was a Yorkeshire gentleman, one Mr. Roger Dodsworth, who had taken much paines in fearch of records, and other antient memorialls, relating to the antiquities of that county; but specially as to the monastery foundations in the northern parts of this realme, which worke he did not a little recommend to the paynes and care of some industrious and diligent searchers into antiquities: affirming, that out of his own great affection thereto, he had in his younger years, got together the transcripts of the foundation charters of diverse monasteries in Norfolke and Suffolk, (himselfe being a Norfolk-man) much importuneing Mr. Dugdale to joyne with Mr. Dodsworth in

ady of divers longer-books, and other manufactors of great antiquity; specially that

that commendable worke; which by reason of his youth, and inclination to prosecute those studies might in time be brought to some perfection.

more knowing and faward to encourage high a works, than the Sermon Clarke of

Unto which proposal Mr. Dugdale readily assented; and within a few days after cafually meeting with Mr. Dodsworth at Mr. Samuell Roper's chamber in Lincoln's Inne, and communicateing what they had in hand, as to theire farther progresse in those studies, readily engaged themselves to each other, to endeavour the gayning of what transcripts they could attain from any antient leiger-bookes, publique records, original charters, or other manuscripts of note, in order thereto: but still, with this observation, that Mr. Dugdale should not neglect his collections touching the antiquities of Warwickshire, wherein he had made a considerable progresse.

Being thus in London, and defirous to gayne acquaintance with all persons of note, who stood affected to antiquities, Mr. Roper brought him to Mr. Henry Lillye, an armes paynter in Little Brittaine: who according to that measure of learning he had gayned, was not a little verst in those studyes; haveing been imployed by divers persons of honour and quality, in framing theire pedegrees out of original evidences, and other warrantable authorities.

office, the nomination of all fuch as evere 'admitted into that fociety, would thinke

of antiquities, and then new eighty years of age) brought Mr. Dogdale to him, who

Hereupon converting fome time with Mr. Lillye, he there accidentally met with Mr. Richard Gascoyne, a Yorkeshire gentleman, who also stood much affected to those studies, especially as to matters of pedegree, wherein he had taken some paynes for divers northern families; who haveing great acquaintance with Sir Christopher Hatton, of Kirbie, in the county of Northampton, Knight of the Bath, (afterwards createn Lord Hatton) a person highly affected to those studies, and who had not spared for cost in gayning sundry transcripts from publique records, leiger-bookes, antient charters, and many choyse manuscripts, brought Mr. Dugdale to that most worthy person, by whome he was made welcome, with all expressions of kindness, and readiness to surther him in those his labours.

In order thereunto Sir Christopher made him soone acquainted with Sir Thomas Fanshaw, (his necre kinsman) at that time the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, (afterward Lord Vicount Fanshaw) by means of which great office, he had the custody of divers leiger-books, and other manuscripts of great antiquity: specially that

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notable record, called the Red Booke; as alsoe Testa de Nevill, Kirbie's Quest, Nomina Villarum, and others; to all which by his favour he had free accesse. Nor was he lesse carefull to obtain the like accesse for him to the records in the Tower of London, through his interest with old Mr. Collet the cheise clerke at that time there under Sir John Burroughs; whom he amply rewarded with sundry gratuities, for his kindness and paynes in surthering Mr. Dugdale, as to his collections from those rarities.

During his stay alson in London at that time, he was by the said Mr. Samuell Roper brought into the acquaintance of Sir Thomas Cotton, Baronett, son to the most worthy Sir Robert Cotton, sounder of that incomparable library in his house at Westminster, of most rare and choyse manuscripts, whereby he had also accesse thereto; and made such collections as were of singular use to him in severall volumes, which he did since make publique by the presse.

By the faid Mr. Roper he was also introduced into the acquaintance of Mr. Scipio Spuyer, then one of the vice-chamberlaines of the Exchequer, through whose kindness and favour he had access to that venerable record, called Domesday-Booke, as also to the fines, plea-rolls, and fundry other things of antiquitie remayning in the Treafury there.

Nor was Sir Christopher Hatton less zealous in giveing him all possible encouragement in those his studies: for haveing seconded Sir Henry Spelman in recommending him to the Earle of Arundell, the said Earle sent for him in September following; and obtained the King's warrant to create him a pursuivant at armes extraordinary, by the name of Blanch-Lyon, and thereupon so created him at the King's royall palace of Richmond, in Surrey, upon the 24th of September, anno 1638. Afterwards upon the removall of Edward Walker, Rouge-Croix pursuivant, to the office of Chester herald; his Lordship obtained his sayd Majesty's letters patent for createing him Rouge-Croix pursuivant in ordinary, beareing date xviiith of March 1639, by which means, haveing a lodging in the Herauld's Office, as alsoe some benefitt by suneralls and otherwise, with the yearly salary of xxl. out of the King's Exchequer for his support, he thenceforth spent the greatest part of his time in London, in order to the augmenting his collections out of those records in the Tower and other places, untill by the influence of a predominating party in that Parliament begun at Westminster on the 3d of November, anno

the life of the most prudent and loyall Earle of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and imprisoned the most reverend Archbishop of Canterbury. Notwithstanding all specious pretences of loyalty to the King, maintenance of the religion by law established, and priviledges of Parliament, he was forced thence: By theire beginnings, it was plainly discerned by the most judicious men, what afterwards was accomplished by the grand contrivers in that unhappy convention; that is to say, the utter subversion of the religion by law established, and extirpation of monarchique government, whereby no other could be expected than the profanation of all places of God's publique worship, destruction of monuments in churches, and desaceing whatsoever was beautifull and ornamentall therein.

The faid Mr. Dugdale therefore receiving encouragement from Sir Christopher Hatton before mentioned, then a Member of the House of Commons, (who timely foresaw the neere approching storme) in summer anno 1641, having with him one Mr. William Sedgwick, (a skillfull armes-paynter) repaired first to the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, and next to the Abbye Church at Westminster, and there made exact draughts of all the monuments in each of them, copying the epitaphs according to the very letter: as alsoe all armes in the windows, or cutt in stone: And haveing so done, rode to Peterborough in Northamptonshire, Ely, Norwich, Lincolne, Newarke, Beverley, Southwell, Hull, Yorke, Selby, Chester, Litchfield, Tamworth, Warwick; and did the like in all those cathedralls, collegiate, conventuall, and divers other parochial churches, wherein any tombs or monuments were to be found, to the end that the memory of them in case of that destruction then imminent might be preserved for suture and better times: which draughts are in the custody of the now Lord Hatton; being trickt by the said Mr. Sedgwick, then servant to the said Sir Christopher Hatton.

And as was feared, so it fell out: all things, through the influence of the predominant party in that Parliament, tending every day more and more that way: in so much as in March sollowing, the King himselfe, his Queene, and royall issue, forct by tumults, countenanc't by those great masters of mischeise, were constrained to betake themselves for safety to other places; that is to say, the King, Prince, and Duke of Yorke, unto the city of Yorke the 29th of March 1641; and the Queene into France.

His Majesty being therefore necessitated thus to continue in those northern parts, where many of the nobility attended him: haveing also for his better security a speciall guard of the most loyall gentlemen of that county: by warrant under his royall signe manuall, beareing date the first of June anno 1642, commanded the said Mr. Dugdale sourthwith to repaire thither to him, according to the dutie of his place, who thereupon did so; and there continued till about the midst of July, that he received his Majesty's command to wayt upon the Earle of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, into the county, where the Earle was, by virtue of his Majesty's speciall commission under the greate seale of England, to array and arme all persons able, and of strength sufficient for preservation of the peace of this realme.

In obadience whereunto he attended the faid Earle to the borough of Warwick and divers other places in that county, where many of the trained bands and other loyal people to his Lordship with horses and armes accordingly. But the predominant party, which then fate at Westminster machinating the ruine of monarchy, and advanceing themselves into all places of power and profitt, most falsely suggesting to the people, that his Majesty had a design to subvert the religion by law establisht, and govern by an arbitrary power, raysed great forces throughout all parts of the realme, under colour of desending the making garrisons in sundry places of strength; and amongst others sent many souldiers, with armes and amunition, into the castles of Banbury in Oxfordshire, and Warwick, commanded cheisly by Robert Lord Brooke, one of theire then greatest considents, to the no little affrightment of most people in those parts.

The Earle of Northampton therefore discerning in what danger the county then was, and advertising his Majesty thereof, procured his speciall warrant, beareing date at Yorke the 4th of August 1642, directed to the said Mr. Dugdale, requireing him forthwith, according to the dutie of his place, to repaire to those castles of Banbury and Warwick, and to command the said Lord Brooke and his adherents to lay down all theire forces, as well horse as soote, and to deliver up all theire armes and ammunition to the commissioners of army, and such others as by his Majesty were then authorized for that purpose; as also to dispense themselves, and return to theire respective homes; and, in case of resulall, to proclayme them traytors against the King, his crowne and dignitie.

All which being performed by the faid Mr. Dugdale in his cote of armes, and trumpets founding before him, the castle of Banbury, with all the armes and ammunition therein, was delivered up accordingly: but the castle of Warwicke being a fort of farre more strength, and manned by a greater number of fouldiers, under the command of Sir Edward Peto, of Chesterton, in that county, Knt. most rebelliously contemned that furnmons, Sir Edward Peto alleaging, that he was intrufted with it by the Parliament, and would defend it accordingly. Whereupon he and all his adherents there were proclaymed traytors at the castle gates, by the said Mr. William Dugdale, in pursuance of his faid Majesty's warrant. That those rebels were by this time grown thus obstinate, it was no wonder, haveing captivated the people with most bold and faise suggestions of his Majesty's purpose to enslave them by an arbitrary power; pretending what glorious afferters they would be of their liberties; so that in every part of the realme they gayned great numbers of peoyle, and rayled a powerfull army, under the command of Robert then Earle of Effex-which being discerned by the King, he forthwith erected his royall standard at Nottingham upon the xiith of August, whereunto very many worthy men most lovally resorted. that there were not on the state of the stat

Soonafter which diverse armed forces rebelliously possessing themselves of other strong castles and towns in other parts of the realme: amongst which the city of Coventry was one of the first (through the ayd of many sectaries and schissnatiques which slockt in unto them with armes and ammunition, especially from that populous town of Birmicham, relying much upon the security of that place, by reason of the strength of its walls) his Majesty, upon advertisment thereof, marcht up from Yorke with some troopes of horse commanded by the Lord Byron, and coming to Stoneley House, (about four miles distant from Coventrie) by his speciall warrant beareing date the xxth of August, commanded the said Mr. Dugdale to summon that citty, and to require all such persons, as were there in armes, to deliver them up to such persons as his Majesty did then authorize to receive them, and to depart peaceably to theire owne homes: but in case of resusall to proclayme them traytors against his said Majesty, his crowne and dignitie. All which upon theire obstinate resusall to give obedience thereunto, was accordingly performed by the said Mr. Dugdale.

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Dureing the King's stay at Stonely, findeing the citty of Coventry thus rebellious, and Warwick castle garrisoned by the Lord Brooke, (as hath been observed) his Ma-

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jesty upon his return to Nottingham placed two companies of foot, and one of dragoons, in his castle of Kenilworth, (the strongest fort in the midleland parts) situate betwixt Coventrie and Warwick: But within few days after, haveing intelligence, that the power of the rebells in that county increased, and feareing that those souldiers so put into Kenilworth castle might be distressed by a siege, he sent two troopes of horse, and one of dragoones, to fetch off these men, with theire armes and ammunition: and because he knew that the said Mr. Dugdale was well acquainted with the ways in that county, appoynted him to accompany Sir Richard Willis, who commanded that party, as his guide; purposeing to bring them off as privately as might be. To which end, they marching from Mountforrel in Leicestershire on the Sunday morning, came about ten of the clock at night to Kenilworth. Where though they made fuch haste in getting carriages for their ammunition, that they marcht out of that castle by seaven of the clock the next morning; nevertheless by intelligence given to the rebells at Coventrie, fo great a number of these with horse and foot pursued them, as that they were constrayned to make a stop in Curdworth Field, (two miles northward from Coleshill) and to encounter them: where they chardged those rebells (though five to one in number) fo stoutly, that they put them to the rout, and tooke divers of them prisoners, which they brought that night to Tamworth, and the next morning to Fulbury castle, the faid Mr. Dugdale hafting immediately to Notingham to acquaint the King therewith a spoon to the duty of his edice; and wood the death of Siviloter Bosongia, Little

These souldiers being thus got safe to Fulbury, joyned with those forces, which (his Majesty haveing raysed at Notingham) were on theire march towards Shrewsbury, (viz. on the 12th of September) unto which place the said Mr. Dugdale gave attendance on his Majesty, and thence, after the compleating of his army there, to the battell of Kineton (commonly called Edg-Hill Battell) which happened on the 23d of October; and so to Oxford; thence also to Reading and Brayndford, his Majesty then purposeing for London: but finding the power of the rebells so much increased by the citizens confluence to them from that populous place, after some skyrmishes neere Braynford, (where the King took many prisoners) he returned to Oxford, and there fixed his cheise residence; fortifying it with outworks, for the better security thereof.

Carren Principal King of Arabis, who deposed this his there upon the pril of Ollo-

Oxford therefore being thus made the cheife garrison, where his Majesty's great officers, viz. Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and Councill of State kept their residence,

reit of the first committees, was by his quantations in that volume are to be force.

the faid Mr. Dugdale attended his Majesty's service, was (with divers others of the King's servants) admitted to the degree of Master of Arts: and haveing taken notice of the most remarkable passages in Kineton-Battell (on which he was a spectater) to the end that the relation of all particulars relating thereto might be better understood; in February next ensuing, (accompanied with some gentlemen of note, and a skillfull surveyor) he rode to Banbury, (the castle there being then his Majesty's garrison) and thence to the feild, where the battle was sought, which by the helpe of one Mr. Holfted, a skillfull surveyor, he exactly surveyed; noteing where each army was drawn up: how and where the canon on each part were placed: as also the particular graves wherein all the slayne were buryed; observing from the relation of the neighbouring inhabitants, the certain number of bodies which lay interred in every grave; which in the whole did not amount to full one thousand, though the generall report of the vulgar made them no less than five thousand.

Whence returning to Oxford, and there by his Majesty's command continuing untill the render of that garrison to the rebells the 26th of June 1646, (which wanted not four months of sour years) his estate in the country being sequestered by the rebells all that time, he there performed such service in attending the suneralls of sundry noble persons, and others of great quality, (some of which were slayne in those warrs) as belonged to the duty of his office: and upon the death of Sir John Borough, Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes, who departed this life there upon the 21st of October 1643, Sir Henry St. George, Knt. then Norroy King of Armes, being advanced to the office of Garter; and Edward Walker, Esq. then Chester Herauld, made Norroy; the said Mr. Dugdale was by letters patent bearing date at Oxford aforesaid the xvi of April anno 1644 (20 Car. 1) created Chester Herauld.

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Continueing thus in Oxford, he thence tooke a journey to Worcester in anno 1644, within which diocess the southern parts of the county of Warwick lye. Where haveing perusall of the registers of the Bishop, as also of the Deane and Chapter, he thence extracted the like materials, in order to his historicall worke of Warwickshire (afterwards made publique by the presse) as he had done at Litchfeild, within which diocess the rest of the said county as: was by his quotations in that volume are to be seene.

And haveing sufficient leisure, dureing that long time he continued in Oxford, applyed himselfe to the search of such antiquities as were to be found in the samous Bodleian Libraries, as also in the libraries of such colledges, and other hands, as he thought might any way conduce towards the surtherance of that worke of the monastery soundations, designed by Mr. Roger Dodsworth and himselfe; as also of whatsoever might relate to matter of history touching the antient nobility of this realme: in which he found very much for that purpose, whereof he made great use in those volumes of the Baronage of England, since by him publisht.—

But the rebells at length prevailing, through the ayd of the Scotts, (who made a fecond invalion hither with a mighty army) whereupon the garrison of Oxford was delivered up unto them upon articles in June 1646, the said Mr. Dugdale, haveing the benefit of those articles, repayred shortly after to London, and made his composition at Goldsmith Hall. After which, haveing formerly proceeded very farr in gathering materials towards his designed worke of the antiquities of Warwickshire, he proceeded againe to London, and perfected his collection from the publique records there, wherein he had long before made a large progress. Where happening to meet with Mr. Dodsworth, and acquainting him how he had bestowed his time at Oxford and elsewhere in gayning materials in order to that work of the monasteries, Mr. Dodsworth imparting the like to him; he found that Mr. Dodsworth had transcribed divers soundation charters, and other grants of consequence, relating cheisty to the northern monasteries, which he tooke from the very originals then remayning in sundry large chests deposited in St. Mary's tower at Yorke.

After which waiteing on the Lady Hatton to Calais in May 1648, there to meet with the Lord Hatton, (her husband) from Paris, he went back with that Lord thither, and makeing stay there neere three months, through the favour of Mr. Francis du Chesne (son to the learned Andrew du Chesne, deceased) the said Mr. Dugdale had a view of divers excellent collections, taken by the said Andrew, relateing to sundry monasteries in France and Normandy, and other parts of that realme: amongst which sinding many things of note, touching those religious houses in England, called Priories-Alien, (which were cells to certaine great abbies in those parts) he tooke copies of them, of which he made good use in those volumes called the Monasticons, afterwards published. And then returned into England, haveing letters of safe conduct under the

figne manual and fignet of the Queen of England, (Henrietta Maria) bearing date at St. Germans in Lay, upon the 3d of August.

This so faire a collection got together by Mr. Dodsworth, considering how much Mr. Dugdale had gathered out of sundry leiger-bookes, and other authentique manufcripts at Oxford, encourageing them to perfect the worke, they then resolved to goe to the records in the Tower of London; from which makeing a thorough search, they tooke copies of all that they deemed most materiall for the same. And haveing so done Sir Tho. Cotton (through the interest which Mr. Dugdale had with him) gave them free accesse to his incomparable library in his house at Westminster, where a multitude of leiger-bookes (being obtained through the care and cost of the samous Sir Robert Cotton, his father) were then preserved.

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This being accomplisht; and finding there many papers of state made up in large bundles, which were originall letters, and choyse memorialls obtained by the said Sir Robert Cotton from sundry hands; some the transactions betwixt Cardinall Wolsey, Cromwell, (afterwards Earle of Essex) Secretary Paget, Cecill Lord Burleigh, Secretary Walsingham, and others, relateing as well to forreign as domestique affaires: as also the letters and papers of Mary Queen of Scotland, to Duke of Norssolke and severall eminent persons in those times; the said Mr. Dugdale sorted them all, both as to time and otherwise, and caused them to be bound up with class, with the armes of Sir Thomas Cotton on each side of every book: all which amounted to about sour score volumes, by which means they are now made usefull to all lovers of historicall learning.

The collections for the two volumes of the Monasticon being thus compleated, and the publishing of them by the presse much desired; an offer was made to severall bookesellers, of the copye, upon such indifferent termes, as might have desirated the charge of those transcripts, so made from records, and otherwise as hath been observed. But the bookesellers declining to adventure thereon, the sayd Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Dugdale, joyning together, hyred large sumes of money to do it themselves: the care and oversight of which worke, as to the printing part, lay totally on Mr. Dugdale, by reason that Mr. Dodsworth departed his life in Lancashire about the middle of August anno 1654, before the tenth part of the first volume was dispatcht at the presse.

Here it will not (I presume) be amisse to take notice, that whereas since his happy restoration, some persons of note, who were in greate place and power in the time of the late usurpation, and as yet are not small countenancers of those separatists, which are again busily endeavouring the ruine of monarchy, to blast and vilisye this worke of the Monasticons, have maliciously given out, that the designe of makeing it publique by the presse was purposely to discover the lands sometime belonging to the religious houses in this realme; to the interest, that upon restoreing the Romish religion which they would have it believed is much seigned, they might returne to their former superstitious uses—I shall therefore here make a breife digression, cleerly to manyfest the falseness and absurdity of that suggestion by three irrefragable instances.

The first is, that a cheise promoter of the worke was the late Lord Fairfax the Parfiament's Generall in theire bloudy warrs against the King, (whom none of that party did ever suspect to be popishly affected) allowing Mr. Roger Dodsworth 40l. per annum during his life for his support therein, as is very well knowne: and that Mr. John Rushworth (then his secretary) through the influence he at that time had upon those who kept the records in the Tower of London, procured for the said Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Dugdale free accesse unto them, with liberty to make transcripts of whatsoever did relate to this collection without payment of any sees.

Next, that the substance of these collections is the soundation of charters of what the monasteries had upon their first erection: the donation charters in after times being purposely omitted, which are so numerous, that twenty such volumes would not containe them. Lastly, that had these persons, who seeme to seare the restoring of the Romish religion, (and consequently a return of those monastery lands to the support of such votaries, who may betake themselves to a monastick life) a reall sense thereof, the proper course to prevent a discovery of them would be to destroy all such publique records and memorials as sett them forth at large; as is that generall survey in 26 H. 8. in the First Fruits Office—so likewise those other surveys, which, upon the act of dissolution in 31 H. 8. were brought into the Augmentation Court: as also the enrollments of those grants as have since been made from the Crowne, for passing them to private hands. But I returne—

Which first volume being finished and made publique in anno 1655, a stop was for some years made of printing the other, untill the greatest part of that was sold off,

whereby money might be had to proceed therewith. Mr. Dugdale therefore haveing noe small paynes and charge in printing and paper for publishing thereof: and lying in London in order to the correcting the presse himselfe for neere one year and a halfe (the ordinary correctors being not skilled in the pedigrees) at length, scilicet in anno 1656, he exposed it to sale.

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In which time of his refidence in London, meeting casually with Mr. John Reading, a Notinghamshire gentleman; who haveing formerly beene clerke of the Nisi prius for the Midland Circuit, (and with whom before the rebellion he had been acquainted) he friendly invited Mr. Dugdale to his house at Scriveners Hall, (neere Silver street) with promise to shew him some old manuscript bookes, originall charters, and other antient writings; who, comeing thither, accordingly, he brought forth sive ancient manuscript-bookes in solio, which were leiger-bookes of the lands antiently given to the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, and freely lent them to him, untill the next ensuing Michaelmasse terme; then intimateing that he should have the use of many more upon his next returne to London.

But in Michaelmaffe terme, when Mr. Dugdale came to restore those bookes, so lent, he found that Mr. Reading was dead, and had constituted one Mr. Williams (a barrister at law of the Temple) his executor.—Addressing himselfe therefore to the sayd Mr. Williams, and desireing a sight of the rest, he very civily brought him to Scriveners Hall, and there shewing him many other old manuscript-bookes, originall charters, and very antient writeings in baggs and hampiers, all relateing to that greate Cathedrall, he freely lent them to him, to carry to his owne lodging, they amounting to noe less than ten porters burdens. Haveing them therefore thus in his private custody, and bestowing paynes to fort them into order, he made extracts from them of what he found historicall in reference to that church.

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And to the end the memory of those noble and antient monuments might be preferved, which were afterwards destroyed (the church being made an horse garrison by the late rebellious usurpers) did, by the helpe and favour of sundry worthy persons, who voluntarily offered to be at the chardge of those plates, in which the representations of them were cutt in brasse; as also the lively prospects of the whole sabrick (inside and outside) accomplishe the same: And haveing succincitly framed an historicall narrative of the foundation-and endowment thereof; likewife of all the chantryes, and what elfe was most memorable therein, or relateing thereto, made it publique by the presse in anno 1658.

But as the darkest night hath its morning, so did it please Almighty God at last to put an end to the tyranny of those late usurpers by the miraculous restoration of our present Sovereigne, King Charles the 2d, in the yeare 1660, which was about twelve years after the most execrable murther of his royall father of blessed memory.

So foone therefore as those who were of greatest trust with our present Sovereigne, then beyond sea, did, by theire entelligence from hence, discern in what distraction those usurpers then were; and how that all people were weary of theire oppressions so that the time of his most happy returne drew nigh, to prevent the importunity of others who aymed at the office of Norroy King of Armes, which was then void by the removall of Sir Edward Walker unto the office of Garter; Sir Edward Hyde, Knt. then Lord Chancellour (afterwards Earle of Clarendon) haveing seen the booke of Warwickshire antiquities, and the first volume of the Monasticon Anglicanum, while he was with the King in foreigne parts, moveing his Majesty on the behalse of the sayd Mr. Dugdale, for that place and office of Norroy, readily obtained it, with a speciall warrant under the royall signet to prepare a patent under the greate seale for the same; which passed accordingly, bearing date (after his said Majesty's happy returne) upon the eighteenth day of June, in the 12th yeare of his reigne, (anno scilicet 1660) the second volume of the Monasticon being then in the presse, and published the next yeare following, viz. anno 1661.

Soone after which, scilicet in anno 1662, came out of the presse his historicall worke of imbanking and drayning the senns and marshes of this kingdom, (adorned with fundry exact mapps of the parts and places so drayned) deduced from sundry publique records and antient manuscripts at the instance of the Lord Gorges, Sir John Marsham, Bart. and other who were adventurers in that costly and laudable worke, for drayning the greate levell, which extends itselfe into a considerable part of the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolke.

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After which, haveing in his many yeares labour in fearch of records for those his workes already published, taken notes of the Lord Chancellours of England, Lord Treasurers, Masters of the Rolls, Judges of all the Courts in Westminster Hall, King's attorneys, and solicitors, and serjeants at law, likewise of the antiquities of our laws, Courts of Justice; as also of the Inns of Courts and Chancery for students in that excellent profession, he compiled that historicall worke, intituled Origines Judiciales, (adorned with exact cutts in copper-plates, of the armes in the windows of all the Innes of Court, and Serjeants Innes) which was made publique by the presse in anno 1666.

And haveing been much importuned by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Sheldon) and the then Lord Chancellor, (Earl of Clarendon) to perfect that collection begun by the learned Sir Henry Spelman, Knt. of his intended second volume of the provincial councills here in England, makeing different search for such materials as might be found in the samous Cottonian library, or otherwise; did make transcripts thereof, and sitted them for the presse, the whole volume amounting to full two hundred sheets in solio, all whereof, excepting sifty and seaven, were totally of his the said Mr. Dugdale's collection.

So likewise for the whole Glossary of that learned Knight, whereof the manuscript copy, (written by Sir Henry's own hand) was not at all ordered for the presse; much of it being loosely written and with abbreviations, and with sundry bitts of paper pinn'd thereto, which he tooke paynes to dispose of unto proper order, transcribing many of those loose papers, markeing what was proper to difference the character, and so brought it to the presse: Both which workes were also published in the yeare 1666 without any alteration from Sir Henry's copy, as by some hath been ignorantly surmised.

Haveing likewise in this course of his collections made at Oxford in the time of the rebellion, extracted from sundry manuscripts divers notes relateing to the antient nobility of this realme, and not being ignorant that those volumes of the Monasticon would yeild a multitude of good materialls in order to an historicall worke of the Baronage; he thought fit to go againe to the Tower, Exchequer, and Office of Rolls in Chancery lane: as also to the Archbishop's principall register, and registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury, for wills, and testaments, dispensations for marriages, &c. Whence, and from many choyse manuscripts in private hands, monumentall inscriptions, and

other

authorities, (which after a great part of thirty years labour he had been gathering) at length he compiled that large worke in two volumes, intituled the Baronage of England—

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In makeing of which collection, he omitted nothing of consequence, which related to the soundation and endowment of the cathedrall and collegiate churches of England and Wales, consisting of secular canons; nor what he could else observe concerning the monasteries, to the end that they might be made use of as additaments, to those volumes. And in the yeare 1673 publisht all those additaments, together with what he had so collected for those cathedrall and collegiate churches before specifyed: But these volumes of the Baronage hanging long at the presse, came not out till the yeares 1675 and 1676.—

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Towards the end of which last mentioned year (scilicet 1676) 20 Febr. Sir Edward Walker, Garter Principall King of Armes, departed this life, the sayd Mr. Dugdale being then at his house in Warwickshire, whereupon much dispute grew betwixt the Right Hon. Henry then Earle of Norwich (afterwards Duke of Norsolke) as Earle Marshall of England, and the King, touching the nomination of the person unto whome his Majesty should by his letters patent grant that office; the Chancelour of the Garter, on the King's behalfe, strenuously insisting upon his Majesty's right to nominate, by reason that the said office of Garter was an imployment chiefly relateing to that honourable order, for attending at all installations and sestivalls, and performing other services unto the Sovereigne and Knights, companions thereof.

The Earle on his part, as Earle Marshall, and cheife superintendant of the office and officers of armes, alleaging the usage of his predecessors in that honourable office of Earle Marshall, to recommend and nominate to the King, upon the death or vacancy of any King of Armes, Herauld, or Pursuivant, such person or persons to supply the place, as he should thinke sitt and proper for that service.—

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In which contest one Sir Wm. Howard, Knt. (a person very well qualified with learning in all points of honour and armes) haveing obtayned the favour of divers noblemen, to move the King on his behalf, his Majesty inclined much to him, and the Earl of Norwich (on the other part) accounting it a derogation to his office of Earle Mar-

shall to be refused the like priviledge as his predecessors therein had been permitted to enjoy, for which he produced some late precedents; but acknowledging, that he had nothing to doe as to any superintendencie over him as an officer of the Garter; nevertheless, as Garter is Principall King of Armes, he is subordinate to his authoritie. The King at length asking him whom he had a desire to recommend; he presently named Mr. Dugdale; whereupon his Majesty immediately replied, "Nay then I am content."

Whereupon the Earle Marshall caused his secretarie to advertise Mr. Dugdale thereof by the post that night, (he being then in Warwickshire) and earnestly to presse his speedy coming up to London.

Which news not a little furprizing him, being so farr from any thoughts thereof; that upon some letters from certaine honourable persons, upon the death of Sir Edward Walker, earnestly importuneing his speedy repaire to London in order to his obtaining that office, (which, as he was the next King of Armes, to whom it properly belonged, and the most antient officer in the Colledge of Armes then living, by above twenty yeares, than any other, none could pretend to so faire a clayme) he excused himselse in respect of his age.

But after serious consideration what to resolve on thesein, haveing a farr greater defire to wave it than otherwise; he grew doubtfull whether it might not be ill taken by the King, that his Majesty so freely affenting to the Earle Marshall's recommendation of him, he should refuse what was thus intended him as a favour. And seareing also the Earle Marshall's displeasure in case he should not comply with him therein; at length concluding with himselse, that it was by God Almighty's disposall thus cast upon him, (whose great and wonderfull providence extendeth to the very least of all humane actions) he resolved to accept it, and within a sew days after rode up to London accordingly, being there welcomed by the Earle Marshall with very noble expressions for complying with him therein.

Whereupon he passed his patent, under the great seale for that office of Garter upon the xxvith of April anno 1677. And afterwards, scilicet on Thursday being the xxiiij of May (Ascension Day) was solemnly created into that office, at the Colledge of Armes, by the Earle of Peterborough, who then exercised the office of Earle Marshall,

as deputy to the Earle of Norwich, by virtue of his Majesty's immediate warrant for that purpose. And the day following, (viz. Friday the xxvth of May) being brought before the King in the old bed-chamber at Whitehall, by the said Earle Marshall, received the honour of Knighthood, (much against his will by reason of his small estate) at which time his Majesty put the badge of the order hung in a chayne of gold (usually worne by Garter King of Armes) about his neck.

After which upon the 1st day of June next ensuing in a solemn chapter, held by the sovereign and divers companions in the Red-Roome at White Hall, he tooke his oath as Garter, kneeling by the King, which was administred to him by the Bishop of Salifbury as Chancelour of that noble order.

As to the exercise of his office as Norroy, when he was provinciall King of Armes for the northern parts of this realme, the bookes of his visitations of the severall counties of Derby, Notingham, Stafford, Chester, Lancaster, Yorkshire, Bishoprick of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, under his chardge, remayning in the Office of Armes, will sufficiently manifest his care and diligence therein by taking exact notice of all collateralls, viz. uncles, aunts, brothers, and sisters, in the descents by him entred.

Likewise in publiquely disclayming such as took upon them the titles of Esquier or Gentleman without just right; and faithfully registring the armes of all such as could manifest any justifyable right thereto.

Alsoe in defaceing such tablets of armes as he found in any churches or other publique places, as were sictitious; and pulling down severall atchievements irregularly, and against the law of armes hung up in any churches, or chapells, within the precincts of his province; the particulars whereof are fully exprest in that large booke of the Office of Armes, covered with russet leather, called the Earle Marshall's Booke, which containeth sundry orders of the Earle Marshall of England and Lord Commissioners for the exercise of that office, with other memorials of note.—

And farther to vindicate the just rights of his said office, commenc't a suit at the common law agaynst one Randle Holme, a paynter in the citty of Chester, who had boldly

boldly taken upon him to invade his office of Norroy, by prepayring atchievements for the funerall of Sir Raphe Ashton, of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, Knt. and given direction for a funerall proceeding at the solemnity thereof. Whereupon he had a verdict against him the sayd Holme, at the generall assizes held at Stafford in March anno 1667, recovering good damages and costs of suit.—

Divers atchievements also, set up in sundry churches within his said province of Norroy, contrary to the law of armes, by the said Holme the paynter, he pulled down and defaced, viz. in the citty of Chester, at Bredworth, Nether-Pever, Hooton in Wirrall, (all in Cheshire) Biddulph in Staffordshire; as also at Chirke in North-Wales; and likewise defaced many sictitious armes which he sound engraved on tomb stones at Newcastle upon Tine in Northumberland; of all which particular mention is made in the said register booke called the Earle Marshall's Booke.

The printed bookes by him given to the Herauld Office are these, viz. the Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated; the Monasticon Anglicanum, in three volumes; the History of St. Paul's Cathedrall; the History of Imbanking and Drayning the Fenns; his booke intituled Origines Judiciales; and his two volumes of the Baronage of England.

Of manuscripts these; one large volume of the Armes and Monuments in the Cathedrall of Yorke, and diverse other Churches in that county, lively trickt up with a pen, (by Mr. Gregory King then his clerk, since Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant of Armes) and the epitaphs transcribed according to the very letter of each, all bound in russet leather.

Another manuscript booke, containing a transcript of three old visitations, which are not in the Herauld's Office, viz. of Lancashire in King Henry the Eighth's time, Staffordshire in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Northumberland in the time of King James, bound also in russet leather.

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Another manuscript booke covered with velome, and new marked L. 12, containing diverse armes in colours, of forreign Kings and Princes, Brittish Kings, antient English nobility, with their crests, supporters and badges; as also armes of the Scottish and

Irish

Irish nobility; the armes of the Heraulds Office, and of the three Kings of Armes; badges of diverse noblemen, with severall other things of note and pedegrees of divers noble families.

By the procurement also of the sayd Mr. Dugdale, were those manuscripts bookes containing copies and extracts from divers publique records given to the Heralds Office by Thomas Pavey, Esq. now one of the masters of the requests. So likewise were all those manuscript-bookes and printed bookes, relating to history and genealogy, which were likewise bestowed on the said office by the now Duke of Norsolke in anno 1678.

The faid Mr. Dugdale was also the cheife promoter of the Saxon dictionary, compiled by Mr. William Somner late of the citty of Canterbury deceased, and printed at Oxford in anno 1659; unto whome, in order to his accomplishing that elaborate worke, he contributed a large alphabeticall collection of Saxon words made by himselfe, which collection is amongst his owne manuscript bookes; some acknowledgement whereof Mr. Somner hath made under the worde Siperoca.—

After all this, it must not be forgotten that the said Mr. Dugdale haveing taken speciall notice of the rise, growth, and satall issue of the late horrid rebellion, begun by the Scotts in anno 1639, and afterwards prosecuted by the English through the instruence of a malevolent party in the late long Parliament of King Charles I. which began at Westminster the 3d of November 1640, of which he did compose a succinct history in solio, extending the same unto the happy restoration of our late Sovereign King Charles the Second anno scilicet 1660, which he did never designe to be made publique by the presse whilst he lived; was at the importunity of some honourable persons, (who thought the publishing of it sooner very seasonable) prevailed with him to printe it at Oxford in anno 1681.—

Since which, scilicet in anno 1682, he hath also published a breise discourse in 8vo. intituled the Antient Usage in Bearing Armes, printed likewise at Oxford, unto which he hath annexed a catalogue of the English Nobility, and Bishops, as also of the Baronets from the first rise of that dignity in 9 Jacobi Regis to that present years.

Besides these already published, he had made ready for the presse choyse collections from our publique records of all summons to Parliament of the nobility, beginning with that in the 49th of H. 3. and extending to that began at Oxford the 21st of March 1689, and made publique by the presse in anno 1685.

Alsoe a short historicall account of such marks and ensignes of honour as are commonly called Armes, shewing their eoriginall, true use, and the antient practise in learning them. Whereunto are added certaine brief observations touching the antiquitie of heraulds, their eimployments, rights, priviledges, and succession; deduced from sundry authentique memorials and other authorities.—

Besides his historicall discourse of the antient familey of Hastings Earles of Hunting-don, already published in the 1st volume of the Baronage of England, he composed a farr more large history of that honourable family, from the authority of publique records, and a multitude of charters and evidences in the custody of Theophilus now Earle of Huntingdon.—

The like for the family of Manners Earle of Rutland; as alsoe of the antient Lords of the honour of Belvoir (theire principall seat) so likewise of the Vernons, and other more antient Lords of that great mannour of Haddon, in the Peake of Darbyshire, the present inheritance of John Earle of Rutland; but the papers are not yet delivered to them.

Unto fixty faire volumes of elaborate collections from records by the late learned and industrious antiquary Sir Lo. Kniveton (now in the custody of Christopher Lord Hatton) he made perfect indexes, referring the names of all persons and places to the respective counties; all which are in number twenty six thin folios, covered with blew papers; besides those to Leland's Itineraries and Collectanea.

To the severall volumes of most of our antient English historiographers, which are published in print, (viz. Mathew Paris, Mathew Westminster, Roger Hoveden, Henry Huntingdon, Ethelward, and Ingulphus, together with Thomas of Walsingham) he hath made certaine indexes for his owne use.

He also composed divers genealogique tables of the Kings, and antient nobilitie of this realme, extracted from our old historiographers, quoting the particular folios for proofe: the like of the Kings and principall nobility of Scotland; all bound up in one volume of ruffet leather.

The like also of the other Kings of Christendome and greate families of Germany, extracted from theire best historiographers and genealogists.

His collections of materialls from the records in the Tower of London, the rolls of Chancery-lane, the treasury of the Exchequer, the King's Remembrancers Office, and other places: as also from leiger-bookes, and antient manuscripts in the famous Cottonian and Bodleian libraries: likewise from a multitude of originall charters, of which he did make use in compiling his historicall worke of Warwickshire Antiquities, and the Baronage of England; all gathered and written with his own hand, are in number no lesse than twenty seaven volumes in solio: all which to be preserved to posterity he hath given by his last will and testament to the University of Oxford to be kept; as also sixteen others (some written also with his owne hand) in a presse made purposely for them in that new building called Museum Ashmoleanum, neere to the samous theater, lately there erected.—

At the upper end of the chancell of the parish-church of Shustocke aforesaid he did in his life time chuse a narrow vault to be made, and two coffyns of stone for the sepulture of himselfe, and his wife. Over which is placed, and fixed to the wall on the north side of the said chancell, a large and stronge tombe of free-stone, in forme of an altar with his armes, impaling his wifes, carved on the side thereof: and above it in the wall, hath sixed a tablet of white marble, bordered with the like free-stone, well wrought with faire mouldings, on which is this epitaph.

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WILLIELMI DUGDALE EQUITIS AURATI
ANTIQUITATUM WARWICENSIS COMITATUS ILLUSTRATORIS:

QUI, PER OMNES CURIÆ HERALDICÆ GRADUS ASCENDENS,

IN PRINCIPALEM REGEM ARMORUM ANGLICORUM

TITULO GARTER

TANDEM EVECTUS EST.

UXOREM MARGERIAM JOH. HUNTBACK DE SEAWALL
IN COM. STAFF. FILIAM

DUXIT.

E QUA FILIOS PLURES, AB HAC LUCE IN TENERA ÆTATE SUBLATOS

JOHANNEM VERO SUPERSTITEM,

FILIASQUE DIVERSAS

SUSCEPIT.

DIEM OBIIT DECIMAM FEBRUARII ANNO MDCLXXXV.

His wife dying before him; at the west end of the before specifyed tombe this memoriall of her death is graven.

MARGERIA UXOR
WILL. DUGDALE EQ. AUR.
OBIIT 18° DEC. 1681.

No. II.

Vitæ Gregorij King Fecialis Armorum primo Rouge Dragon titulo deinde Lancastriensis occursus præcipui.

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Some miscellaneous notes of the birth, education, and advancement of GREGORY KING,
Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, afterward Lancaster Herald.

utequity respired that the special token being property

THE city of Litchfield has given in this 16th century two Heralds to the College of Arms, viz. Elias Ashmole, Windsor Herald, born the 23d of May, 1617, and Gregory King, Lancaster Herald, born the 15th of Dec. 1648; not to mention that the father of Mr. Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, was also born in this citty.

Mr. King was the eldest son of his father Gregory King, by Elizabeth his first wise, daughter of Mr. J. Andrews of Sandwich, whom he married in Kent 20 Jan. preceding the birth of their first born. The father was born at Leicester, where his ancestors had lived for some generations, and where some of the family yet remain. He was the son of J. King, who having only two sons, Gregory and Thomas, dyed when Gregory the eldest was only seven years of age. However, he lest him a fair house, garden, and orchard, without the Northgate of that ancient borough, which he sould anno 1648, a little before the birth of this Gregory the Herald.—

Gregory the father being a good grammar scholar had applyed himself much to the mathematicks, particularly navigation, gunnery, surveying of land and dyalling, which two last parts he exercised chiesly for a livelyhood, at other times teaching to write and cast accounts, and being sometimes employed in designing of the more curious gardens. By these and other such like mathematical and ingenuous employments he maintained his family, though not in that post as his qualifications would have easily enabled him to have done, had he not been addicted to company-keeping and to that vice which to make it a vertue they call good fellowship. So that the care of the family lay wholly

Conduct

upon his wife, whose character would have equalled that of the best matrons, if her condition had been less obscure.

The inclinations of the father to learning led him to the care of breeding up his fons, but particularly this his eldest son the Herald, to some tolerable degree of literature, in order whereunto he was packt away to school at two years of age; at three years old he read the Pfalter, and at four the Bible very distinctly; though not being very forward of his tongue, he could not then pronounce plain many words. In this year a palfey or parylitique distemper seized him, which held him half a year so violently, that by the forcible shaking of his head and hands he was not able to see to read; it drew his neck awry, and diminished his height full half an inch, and was so severe upon him that his father often prayed that God would take him out of this life, fearing a perpetual deformity. But he recovered it, and at five years and a half old was fent to the Free-School to learn his Accidence. He had not been above half a year with the usher or undermaster, before he was removed by the head-master (at that time, and indeed all the time of Mr. King's going to school) Mr. T. Bevans, who afterwards went to Kidderminster in Worcestershire. He it was, that removed him unto the head-schoole, and took a particular care to shew him more than ordinarily, and shewed him some distinguishing kindnesses—this he seemed to be induced to, not only because he found him very forward in respect to his age and very inclineable to his booke, (he never playing the truant all the time of his schooling) but being very little of stature for his age, partly by reason of his fore mentioned sickness, and partly from the stature of his mother, (for his father was of a just stature) his schoolmaster respected him as a little wonder, and endeavoured to render him yet more agreeable by pushing him on faster than those of the same class.

The Grammar and Sententiæ Pueriles were the entertainment of his fixth year, and being arrived at his feventh year his father taught him to write, keeping him at home a month or fix weeks, least he might carry to school the infection of the small-pox, which his younger brother Thomas then five years old laboured under. His own danger of that distemper was over, he having had them at three quarters of a year old, at such time as his mother was severely visited by them, she being blind nine days with them, before which time she passed for a very prettie if not a beautiful woman—but his father never had them to his dying day.

Cordery

Cordery, and Erasmus, Cato, and Ovid de Tristibus, spent the seventh and eighth years of his age, accompanied still with some portions of the Latin Grammar. Ovid's Metam. Virgil, and some other books he learnt in his ninth year, in which his school-master out of a particular fancy taught him to read Hebrew, and he being still very small for his age, his master would appoint now and then some gentlemen of the town to come to school in the evening after sive of the clock when the other scholars were gone home, to hear our little spark read in a great Hebrew Bible almost as big as himself. And the next year those of his form being among their exercises to bring out of the Nomenclature a certain number of English, Latin, and Greek words, his master obliged him to repeat also the Hebrew words ex abundanti, furnishing him with them in a paper book expressly for that purpose.

In his tenth year he entered into the Greek Grammar, and learnt books of themes and declamations, and the schoolmaster obliging his scholars to take notes of the sermons in Church on Sunday, and to repeat them on Monday evenings, and turn them into Latin against Tuesday morning, this our Herald (being put upon it by his father) took those sermon notes originally in Latin from the Minister's English, which he the schoolmaster understanding, commended him for it, and obliged all the rest of that form or class, which was then the uppermost but one, to do the like.

About this time also it was, that he obtained leave that those declamations, which the head forms had made at their breaking up school at Christmas before the magistrates of the city, might be writ in a long roll handsomely paynted and adorned, and hung up behind them during the repeating thereof, and afterward presented to the magistrates, which from that time became a custome, and was a prettie advantage to our Herald, partly by the gratuity received for his own, which used to be the finest of all the rest, and partly by what he got for writing and embellishing those of the other scholars.

In his eleventh and twelfth year he learnt Rhetoricke and Isocrates, accompanied still with his Grammar, and themes, and some other Greek books, and had the favour of his master to be dispatched sooner than ordinary, that he might have the liberty of attending some scholars of his own, which he then taught to write and cast accounts, the benefit whereof served to buy him books and other conveniencies.

Being in his thirteenth year he read Hesiod and Homer—he made Greek verses with great readiness; he undertook to survey land by himself, when his father was otherwise engaged; and he acted the sool's part by the name of Ropeny in the pastoral comedie of Amyntas, at the Free-School; which being publickly repeated two days, before the magistrates and gentry of the town and others, he gained very much applause thereby, and had money given him by divers of his friends.

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He continued the fore mentioned books in his 14th year current, and learnt the Hebrew Grammar: in which year Mr. Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms, defiring his good friend Dr. Hunter of Lichfield to enquire him out a clerk, the Doctor having taken particular notice of our Herald's acting in the play, recommended him to Mr. Dugdale as a clerk, which his parents readily enough confented to, having at that time five more children to provide for, though in truth our Herald for the last two years had been very little charge to them, and the Rev. Bishop of Litchfield, Dr. Hacket, had designed in four or five months more to have sent him to the University. But this happening in the interim, he was sent over to Mr. Dugdale the latter end of December, 1662, being then only 14 years complete and a fortnight over, and this was the first step to his suture advancement in the College of Arms.

But it is to be remembered, that as our Herald was wonderfully forwarded by his father in learning, who taught him near as much at home as he learned at school till he was 10 or 11 years of age, so on the other side his being frequently abroad with his father in measuring land from twelve to 14 years old, he did not make that progress in school learning in those two years, as he might otherwise have done. However, the knowledge he had gained in the mathematics did very well recompense it, and hath been of good advantage to him in the further course of his affairs. With these qualifications, and an inclination to drawing, (for he drew the King's Arms in one of his school books at eight years old) he went out into the world under the tutelage of that great antiquary and indefatigable writer W. Dugdale, Esq. at first Blanc-Lion, afterward Rouge-Croix Pursuivant, and Chester Herald before the civil war, and defervedly made Norroy King of Arms upon the restoration of King Charles II. Mr. Dugdale had the summer before begun the visitation of his province with the counties of Notts and Derby, and in the summer 1663 made a review thereof and visited Staffordshire, taking with him this little clerk, for he was not able of two or three years

after to mount a horse from the ground. As the inclinations of his clerk led him to drawing, so that he made that proficiency therein, that Mr. Dugdale contented himself with his tricking the arms into his visitation of Staffordshire that now remains in the office. 'Tis true it is but too meanly done for the publick office, being very short of the tricking which this clerk performed in the subsequent visitations.

He also applied himself to the French tongue, and to pedigree paynting, and within a year or two writ and paynted several for Mr. Dugdale, particularly a large one of Claverin of Northumberland, and after a while paynted and engrossed the several grants of arms that were passed by the said Norroy.

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The transcribing the pedigrees, and tricking of the arms of the counties visited by Mr. Dugdale, was the greatest part of this his clerk's employment, saving that afterwards Mr. Norroy gave him leave to take with him into the northern counties blank scutcheons on vellome, wherein to depict the armes of such as desired an attestation of them under the King of Armes' hand—for which end he had all along before taken a paynter with him, the charge whereof this his clerk now saved him.

Mr. Dugdale visited his whole province between the years 1662 and 1666, viz. Notts, Derby, Stafford, Chester, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, in many of which this his clerk took the prospects of towns, castles, and other remarquables; his first attempt being a prospect of Lancaster in 1665. Besides these Mr. Dugdale visited also Shropshire for Sir Edward Byshe, Clarenceux, anno 1664, and in all these counties our Herald had the advantage to accompany him, which rendered him so much the fitter for an Officer of Arms.

But in the beginning of the year 1667 Mr. Dugdale having finished his visitation, had not occasion to keep two clerks, as he generally had done from the year 1663—and having then for his under clerk one Henry Johnstone, since a Benedictine monk, brother to Dr. Johnstone of Yorkshire, the learned physician and good historian and antiquary—at the instant request of the said Doctor, that his brother might be continued with him, whether he was allowed any thing or no, Mr. Dugdale was obliged to consent thereto, and therefore recommended our Herald to the service of Lord Hatton, who being a great lover of antiquities, and a great patron of Mr. Dugdale during the

civil war, was at this time designing a collection of grants, and the arms, quarterings, and supporters of the Nobility, in which this our Herald was employed, and in some other collections, for the space of a year and a half, viz. from summer 1667 to spring 1668-9. But the materials for those collections not being so easie to be procured as was expected, the design fell, and our Herald was dismissed, with great promises of what kindness lay in his Lordship's power to do him.

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Hereupon he went to Litchfield to visit his father in spring 1689, whom he expected to have found a widower, having buried his wife, the mother of our Herald, in April the year before; but he found him re-married to Margaret Place, of Yorkshire, ever since 2 Feb. 1668-9. Here he continued 'till the spring following, teaching to write and cast accounts, and employing himself in paynting coaches, signes, and other sorts of oyl paynting, as hatchments, &c. and in instructing the registrar to the Dean and Chapter, and some other inquisitous persons, to read old records, &c.

Hence he was invited by Mr. Chetwynd, of Injestry, that great ornament of his country for all sorts of curious learning, to peruse and transcribe the deeds of his family relating to his genealogy, which he did in a fair velome book, tricking also therein the most considerable seals, being now 21 years of age.

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From hence, about the latter end of the year, he was defired by the Lady Dowager Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley, relict of Charles and mother of Digby Lord Gerard, to be her steward, auditor, and secretary, in the room of one Mr. Chaunce, an ingenious gentleman, deceased, who having kept his accounts, and other matters of moment, in characters, gave our Herald the trouble of decyphering them, which in a short time he did with great dexterity. Here he continued, viz. at Sandon, in the county of Stafford, the seat of George Digby, Esq. then living, father to the aforesaid Lady Gerard, till August 1672, having in the interim done many things for that Lady in paynting, drawing, &c.

From hence he removed to London, where he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Lee, Chefter Herald, Mr. Sandford, Rouge Dragon, and others of his office, after having first wayted upon his old master, Mr. Dugdale, and having amongst others visited Mr. Hollar, the eminent gentleman, in his way, for etching, who recommended

him

him to Mr. Ogilvy to manage his undertakings. Mr. Ogilby having the King's licence to print all things of his own composing or translating, kept a presse in his house, and under the name of Leybourne, or some other master-printer, did also print any other works, and was at that time printing Sir Peter Leicester's Antiquities of Chester, wherein some old seals being to be engraved, Mr. King made his first attempt in etching upon them, and performed them to satisfaction.—After which Mr. Dugdale reprinting his solio Esop in 8vo. and reducing the sculpts to that volume, Mr. King etched several of them, as he did some of the sculpts in the History of Asia, V. 1. which was then printing at Mr. Ogilvy's, being a translation from De Meurs's impression at Amsterdam; Africa, America, the two Chinas, and Japan, being printed before.

Mr. Ogilvy having projected a new Brittannia, defigned the same in three volumes, whereof one to treat of the roads of England, another of the rivers and the most remarquable things near them, and the third of towns. He had made some beginning in the measuring of the roads, and was just engraving the counties of Middlesex and Kent; he had engaged a gentleman, one Mr. Falgate, of Essex, to survey his native county. Mr. King travailed along with him, assisted him therein, and collected divers notes out of Churches and other matters of record, in order to the historical account; and in the middle of the winter 1672, in very severe cold weather, they took the inchnography of Ipswich in Suffolk, and Malden in Essex, which were asterward very curiously sinished, and sent to those two places.

At Mr. King's coming to Mr. Ogilvy's he found Mr. Leybourne just newly engaged in making a map of London, and viewing the first essay of that survey he found it was projected at a scale of 50 feet to an inch, and yet particularised nothing but only the streets, lanes, &c. Whereupon Mr. King formed a new project of that survey at 100 feet per inch, and expressed the groundplot of every individual house and garden, sinished two plates of 20 himself, and ordered the carrying on of the rest of the work, which was finished accordingly, and etched in copper by Mr. Hollar.

To carry on these designs of Mr. Ogilvy great sums of money were requisite, whereupon Mr. Ogilvy projected a lottery of books, principally those of his own printing and publishing, which Mr. King contrived, and assisted at the management thereof. He also framed for Mr. Ogilvy a lesser lottery of books for Bristol fair at St. James's tide, 1673, which turned to a good advantage, Mr. King managing it there.

All this while many furveyors were employed by Mr. Ogilvy, by Mr. King's direction, to measure the principal roads of the kingdome, and they being directed to collect principal notes as they passed along, Mr. King alone digested the notes, and directed the engraving of the plates, and engraved three or four of them with his own hand, being his first attempt at handling the graver. Mr. Ogilvy was very sensible of Mr. King's great assistance to him, and was very kind to him on all occasions, allowing him a musicke master ro teach him to play on the violin, and offering to renew the patent of his place of cosmographer to the King, and to put Mr. King in jointly or in reversion; but Mr. King declined that proposition.

Whereupon Mr. Ogilvy proposed to Mr. King to undertake wholly, on his account, the survey of Westminster, &c. on the same scale as London, viz. 100 seet to an inch, which Mr. King accepted, and taking to his affistance the aforementioned Mr. Falgate, compleated the same in about a twelvementh's time; this being undertaken in spring 1674, occasioned Mr. King to take a lodging in or near the middle of the said work, and having seen several he at last fixed on one in James-street, Covent-Garden, at one Mrs. Anne Powel's, a maiden gentlewoman, whom after three months he married, scilicet 20 July 1674, in the 26th year of his age, a person of a gentleman's family in Gloucestershire, being the daughter of Mr. J. Powel of Tirley, in the parish of Forthampton, on the surther side the Severn, descended from the Powels of Denbighshire.

The furvey of Westminster being sinished, Mr. King betook himself to engraving principally the letter-work in maps, and performed many things of that kind, as Mr. Holams's great 20 sheet map of England, his little and sheet map of England, and a single sheet map of Barbadoes, with divers other single sheet maps, besides Mr. Morgan's map of London, and many other things of other natures, as the geographical cards published by Mr. Broome the bookseller, but composed by Sir Peter Wyche, which was the parent of all the cards of that kind.

He also now and then was employed in surveying, particularly Soho Fields, whose streets and square were all projected by him, and most of the first articles for building thereof,

thereof, drawn up by him also.—But though he principally employed his time in engraving from 1675 to 1680, yet it must be remembered, that Mr. Sandford, Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant, and afterward Lancaster Herald, being at the time of his being made Lancaster (scilicet 1685) engaged in the printing of his genealogical history, and shortly after being visited with sickness, defired Mr. King to proceed in the compiling of the said historical part, and to prepare copy for the press, it being then about the fourth book, which Mr. King did accordingly 'till such time as Mr. Sandford's health permitted him to go on with it himself.

Mr. Sandford was then at his lodgings in the Herald's Office, which being upon the fame floor with those of Mr. Lee, Chefter Herald, was the occasion of Mr. King's renewing his acquaintance with Mr. Lee, who also employed him in many little things, and recommended him to Mr. Andrew Hay, secretary to Henry Earl of Norwich, then Earl Marshal (Thomas Duke of Norsolk, the lunatic, being then living) Mr. King was often made use of by Mr. Hay in many things relating to the affairs of the Earl Marshal's office, all which Mr. Lee designed expressly as a step to introduce Mr. King into the Herald's Office.

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Mr. Lee also put Mr. King upon paynting of funeral scutcheons, and to that end put into his hands the funeral work for Sir Edward Sawyer, father to Mr. Robert Sawyer, which was in the year 1676, which Mr. King, being then removed from his house in the middle of James-street, Covent-Garden, to the corner house of the long piazza, next the said street, performed accordingly at home, with his own hands, being his first undertaking of that kind.

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Mr. Lee had at this time a great animosity to Sir Edward Walker, Garter, by reason he opposed or disputed in many things the authority of the Earl Marshal, which Mr.

Lee studied earnestly to improve and maintain. This occasioned Mr. Lee to make
use of Mr. King more intimately in relation to those disputes, and many times brought
him into the Earl Marshal's presence; but these disputes ended shortly after with Sir

Edward Walker's death, who deceased at Whitehall 16 February 1676-7.

This begat a great dispute with the King and Earl Marshal, touching the disposition of the office of Garter, the Marshal clayming the nomination thereof as of all officers

Chamber, and Mr. Ashmole, late Windsor Herald, (before his resignation thereof to Mr. J. Dugdale, son to Mr. Dugdale, Norroy) sett up the King's title, each of them for themselves—Mr. Lee defended the Earl Marshal's title by arguments in writing, in which he all along made use of Mr. King, who attended the cabinet council there-upon more than once. The King at last giving up the point to the Earl Marshal, his Lordship made offer of the place to Mr. Lee, but he refused it, being very ill in health. Whereupon the Earl Marshal asked him, how he should otherwise recompense-him for the services he had done him—he answered, if your Lordship will take care of my son, Mr. May, (who was then Rouge Dragon Pursuivant) and of this gentleman, meaning Mr. King, (who was then in Mr. Lee's chamber with the Earl Marshal) I shall think myself sufficiently recompensed.

This piece of justice must be done Mr. Lee, because there were several afterwards who pretended to be particularly instrumental to Mr. King's coming into the Office of Armes, whose concurrent favour Mr. King does nevertheless very gratefully resent, but must always own his promotion purely to Mr. Lee's friendship and favour.

The vacancy of Garter was supplied by Mr. Dugdale, Norroy, Henry Dethick, Rouge Croix, was made Richmond, and Henry Ball, Rouge Rose extraordinary, was made Rouge Croix. But before these gentlemen had passed their patents Mr. Lee departed this life also, viz. on 23 April 1677, whereupon the Earl Marshal gave his warrant the very next day to Mr. May to succeed his father in law in the place of Chester, and the like to Mr. King to succeed Mr. May in the office of Rouge Dragon. However, if this last vacancy had not happened, Mr. Lee had taken care that Mr. King should have been Blanch Lion Extraordinary, and a warrant was prepared for that purpose. Mr. May's patent was passed the 6th of May, and Mr. King's the 7th of May, and these officers, together with Francis Burghill, Mowbray Herald extraordinary, were all created together at the College of Arms by the Earl of Peterborough, Deputy Earl Marshal, the 24th of June 1677.

The fees and profits of the Officers of Arms were at this time so low, that in the first two years after Mr. King's admittance his dividends in the office came but to 111. and the salaries not payd at all, (though a pursuivant's is but 201.) This obliged Mr. King

still to continue his employment of engraving and herald paynting, designing at that time a map of Staffordshire. Not but that the business of the office did share a good part of his time, which was generally brought to him by Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, neither was Sir William Dugdale wanting to assist his old clerk in what lay in his power To these two Mr. King was most particularly obliged, they having often occasion to make use of him about the affairs of the office, pressed him very much to remove thither, which he did at Lady-Day 1680, Sir William Dugdale accommodating him with a chamber and some other conveniences, and Sir Henry St. George with a kitchin.

Sir Henry St. George was now Clarenceux, having succeeded Sir Edw. Bysshe in that office, who died anno 1678, and being under a kind of obligation to make a promise of his predecessors of giving the profits of the visitations of certain counties of his province towards rebuilding that part of the College which was then unbuilt, Sir Henry St. George accordingly assigned six counties of his province for that purpose, viz. Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire. Mr. King being in a manner the only officer that understood the method of visitations, was resolved on to be one (whoever was the other) to visit those counties. Accordingly he and Mr. Burghill, Somerset, were deputed anno 1681, into Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, but Mr. Somerset left him at the beginning of the journey, and Mr. King prosecuted it by himself. The times indeed were not well settled, and Northamptonshire was much divided into sactions, so that the clear profit was not above 30l. and the charges about 80l.

In the spring 1682 Mr. King, with Mr. May, Chester, were deputed to visit Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and to review Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire. This brought in clear about 130l. and the latter end of the same year they were further deputed to visit Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and to review Leicestershire and Warwickshire; which journey brought in clear 300l. But Mr. May falling ill of an ague upon his return, which held him a long season, Mr. Dethick, Richmond, and Mr. King, were deputed the next summer to review those last sour counties for the Office, and to visit Herefordshire and Monmouthshire for Mr. Clarenceux upon his own account, which they did, and brought clear into the office about 70l. beside what Sir Henry St. George cleared. This, making 530l. built up the west side and south-

west corner of the Herald's College, from Garter's staircase. 'Tis true Mr. King out of his zeal for the publick pressed on these visitations somewhat earnestly, which Mr. Clarenceux feemed to refent, for Mr. King eafily perceived, that Mr. Clarenceux grew cold to him from that time forward.

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About this time, scilicet upon the death of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, who fucceeded his brother Thomas, that honor and office came to Henry Lord Mowbray, his eldest son, commonly called Earl of Arundel in his father's time, who having taken notice of Mr. King's qualifications constituted him registrar of the College of Arms, in the room of Mr. Devenish, York Herald, who being nephew to Sir Thomas and Sir Henry St. George, at that time Kings of Arms, obliged him to oppose it, alledging, that no Pursuivant was ever made registrar. But the Earl Marshal demanding, whether he might not make a Pursuivant registrar if he pleased, and they answering yes, Mr. King had quickly his Grace's warrant thereupon: indeed he was in fact registrar before, being employed by his predecessor to enter most things that belong to the registrars to enter. Now though Mr. Clarenceux's affection towards him feemed yet colder and colder, yet it hindered not but that Mr. Clarenceux defired his company along with him anno 1684 into Cambridgeshire, upon his visitation of that county, and Huntingdonshire, which Mr. King readily afforded him.

Not long after which, scilicet the 6th of February, we were all surprized with the fudden demise of that gracious Prince Charles II. Mr. King was found amongst those . Officers of Arms, who proclaimed his fucceffor King James II. but it was observed, that Mr. King's countenance was very fad, even during the folemnity, for the loss of fo good a King and mafter. Mr. King was likewise at the funeral of that good Prince, and bore no small share in the management thereof, and particularly by Sir William Dugdale's direction prepared the funeral escocheons for the same.

That folemnity being over, King James presently entered upon the consideration of his own and the Queen's coronation, and the Heralds being often ordered to attend the commyttee of the councill for that affair, were directed to make ceremonials and schemes for the proceeding thereto, which Mr. King certainly prepared, and upon King James's declaring he would have the account of that coronation printed, Mr. Sandford and Mr. King had the Earl Marshal's consent for the doing thereof, which they did ac-

cordingly,

cordingly, the greatest part passing through the hands of Mr. King, and indeed the whole management and occonomy of it was purely owing to him; though he avoided being mentioned in the title page, contenting himself with one third part of the propriety therein, and leaving the honour and two thirds of the propriety to Mr. Sandford—well foreseeing, that they would be maligned for it by others of their office, as it sell out afterwards, for Mr. Sandford having opposed the Earl Marshal's appointing Mr. Burghill to be the receiver of sees of honour for the heralds, and endeavoring to vest it in the King, so as that the affair was brought to the councill table; the Earl Marshal suspended him, at the infinuation of some of the heralds, for not having finished the history of the coronation; but Mr. Sandford submitting himself to the Earl Marshal, the suspension was soon taken off.

This book answered not the advantage that Mr. Sandford and Mr. King proposed, for the sculps being many and tedious, the book was not finished 'till Christmas, 1687, viz. the Christmas before the Revolution, so that there was not time enough after the publishing for disposing thereof before it was too late, whereby the authors did but just save themselves, for the charge amounted in all to near 600l.

In the year 1687 Mr. Clarenceux began his visitation of London, in which he again defired the affistance of Mr. King, Rouge Dragon, as the entries in Mr. King's handwriting do plainly show, as well as in Cambridge and Huntingdon. In 1685, upon Sir William Dugdale's decease, Sir Thomas St. George came to be Garter; Mr. Dugdale, Windsor, was made Norroy, who was thereupon knighted. Mr. Dugdale had all along a particular respect for Mr. King, which did in some measure recompence the loss of so good a friend as Sir William had been always to him, and on the other side, Mr. King's gratitude to Sir William Dugdale prompted him to do all good offices to his son Sir John, who declared he would not have accepted of a King of Arms' place, but in considence to Mr. King's friendship in the management thereof—he himself not having addicted himself much to matters of heraldry.

Mr. King had long struggled in the world to make himself master of some little fortune, but his kindness to his relations had carried away all that he could spare from time to time before his marriage; and though by his marrying he layd a good soundation for the time to come, yet the continual care of his relations, and Mr. Ogilby's dying above

sool in his debt, (whereof he never got one farthing) joyn'd to a generous way of living, to which both his own and his wife's inclinations led them, and the charge of near 60l. in passing his patent for Rouge Dragon, by reason he presented the Earl Marshal's fecretary with 20 guineas—thefe things, I fay, kept him from laying up any thing confiderable, so that the first attempt to improve what money he could spare was the lending rook upon houses in Southwark, in the beginning of the year—the next was his purchafing 21l. 10s. per ann. in land, in the parish of Holy-Cross, Waltham, in Essexand the last was the purchasing a lease for 33 years of near 60 houses in St. Catherine's, held of the hospital there, the value of which purchase was about 1260l.—but to this he was over perfuaded by some of his friends, it being much above his then condition to compasse, so that he was obliged to borrow more than half the purchase money at interest of five per cent,-for all the time of the purchase he did not reckon himself worth in all above 800l. The purchase of the houses in St. Catherine's promised a good income, the rental being 220l. per ann. and for 10 years before they had yielded clear 160l. per ann. it being just before the Revolution, and the taxes in William and Mary's time running very high, and rents falling, it did not prove so well as otherwise it would. It was in this year, 1688, that King James fent several Bishops to the Tower for refuling to give order for reading his declaration for liberty of conscience, upon which Mr. King, being at that inftant in company, cryed out, " Then farewell to popery in England," eafily foreseeing that such bold steps as those would inflame the people of England against the Roman Catholics, to whose counsels all those violent proceedings were attributed. The confideration whereof did shortly after ground Mr. King in his opinion, which he declared publiquely upon his first reading of the Prince of Orange's declaration, that the Prince came not without expectation of the Crown.

Now though Mr. King had a great respect to the succession of the Crown by legal defeent, and therefore could not but have a due resentment for the missortunes of King James, yet it hindered not but that in obedience to the Earl Marshal's order, grounded upon a particular order from the House of Lords, he affished at the proclaiming of King William and Queen Mary; and afterward in his own person proclaymed the order for the court of clayms as previous to the coronation, and affished at several sittings of the committee of Bishops for drawing up the coronation service, and prepared sour books for that ceremonie, viz. one for the King, another for the Queen, a third for the Princess Anne, and a sourth for the Bishop of London, as he had done before the coronation of

King James. He also gave more than ordinary affistance at the office in forming the ceremonial of that solemnity, and upon the Coronation Day undertook the fatigue of calling into order the Peers and Peeresses in the House of Lords and Paynted Chamber, their Majesties sitting by; and took upon him the principal care of managing that solemnity, having the Earl Marshal's order to attend thereat as Lancaster Herald, which place Mr. Sandford, Lancaster, had a little before resigned to him, though his patent was not passed till July after, so that for three or sour months he was in effect both Lancaster and Rouge Dragon. This resignation cost Mr. King 220l. besides his patent, which was about 40l. more, only he had an allowance from his successor, Mr. Mauditt, of 100l.

The 1st of January following, the Elector of Brandenburgh was chosen into the order of the Garter. Sir Thomas St. George, by reason of his age, being then 75, and by reason of the sitting of the Parliament, desired to be excused from carrying the Garter in his own person to that Elector, especially being so long a journey, and thereupon proposed it to Mr. King, whose qualifications for that employment were without dispute, having Latin and French sufficient, and having for some years before addicted himself very much to the study of this order; however, Mr. King desired Sir Thomas St. George to think of some other of the Heralds that were his seniors, and particularly to offer it to Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, but he replied to Mr. King, that if he would undertake it, he would trouble himself no further. Hereupon Mr. King accepted the employment; and Mr. Johnson, nephew to the Bishop of Salisbury, (and afterward Secretary of State of Scotland) was joined with Mr. King in the commission for that affair.

Hereupon Mr. King accepted the employment, and Mr. Johnston, nephew to the Bishop of Salisbury, (and afterwards Secretary of State of Scotland) was joyned with Mr. King in the commission for that affair. The commission itself, credential, letter, and instructions, were all drawn up by Mr. King, and being approved of by the Chancellor, were also engrossed by Mr. King for the King's signing.

Having received into his hands the whole habit and enfigns of the order, and prepared his equipage, he kissed the King's hand upon his departure, on the 4th of February, 1689, and having received 250l. advance upon his allowance of 30s. per diem, he set

busy tol.

forward with his colleague on the 12th of March following, and passing through Holland, Westphalia, and the Lunenburgh territories, (Mr. King having all along the favour of Mr. Johnston's own coach) they arrived at Berlin on the 20th of May, and after a private audience of the Elector and Electress and the severall Princess and Princesses of the Electoral family, to which they were conducted with all the ceremonies used to embassadors, (their character being oratores, legati, et deputati) they invested his Electoral Highness with the order with all possible splendor and magnificence on Friday the 6th of January, and dined with the Elector; and within a few days Mr. King was presented by the Elector with 500 gold ducats, and 150 more as a composition for his upper garment, &c. and with his Electoral Highness's sword, value about 10l. His secretary, Mr. Samuel Stebbing, who had been his servant near seven years, was also presented with 75 ducats, and each of his sootmen with 15 ducats.

Mr. King having his audience of leave returned by Hamburgh, (Mr. Johnston staying behind as Envoy) and having been very nobly entertained by Sir Paul Rycaut, their Majesties' resident there, and by all the principall English marchants there, whilst he wayted for a passage by sea to England, which at length he met with; so that leaving Hamburgh on the 22d of July, he arrived at Hull in August, from whence he rode post to London, leaving his secretary, and servants and baggage to come round by sea, who arriving at London in August, Mr. King kissed her Majesty's hand at Whitehall, (the King being then in Ireland) and having made the Elector's and Electrice's compliments to the Queen, and those others he was charged with, he presented her Majesty with the amber cabinet which the Electres's sent by him; and so concluded his negotiation.

of the Carter. Sir Thomas St. Comer, by realon of his age, being than 754 and by

Shortly after which, he accounted with Sir Thomas St. George for the moiety of the prefents which the Elector made him on that occasion; and upon the King's return from Ireland, was introduced by the Chancellor into his Majesty's presence, to whom he delivered the Elector's letter, and made his Majesty the like compliments in behalf of the Elector, Electress, and Electoral family, as he had done before to the Queen.

Shortly after which he delivered in his bill of extraordinaries for that journey, which amounting in all to 500l. whereof 250l. only had been advanced, he received the remainder.

The Duke of Zell was elected Knight of the Garter, and the King declaring he would invest him at the Hague with his own hands, Sir Thomas St. George thought he was obliged in honor to carry over the habit and enfigns of the order himself in person, and being only commissionated himself for that service, defired Mr. King's company as his affiltant; Sir Thomas St. George kiffed the Queen's hand upon his departure, (the King being gone before into Holland) and in March 1690-1 fet forwards for Holland by the way of Harwich, accompanyed by Mr. King, and attended by his fecretary, one Mr. Chamberlain, and two fervants in livery. They arrived at the Hague just the day after the King left it in order to attempt the raysing of the siege of Mons, just newly invested by the French. This occasioned his staying at the Hague till the King returned; shortly after which, viz. on the 8th of May, 1691, the King invested the Duke of Zell in his bedchamber there with the Garter and George, the Dukes of Norfolk and Ormond and the Earl of Devonshire affishing thereat, with Sir Thomas St. George, and Mr. King carried him the habit of the order, which he effayed to put on, but without any ceremony, and the Duke presented Sir Thomas with 16 gold medals to the value of 38ol. and 73 guineas as a composition for his habit. Mr. King was presented with eight of the same gold medals, value about 1481. the secretary had 50 guineas, and each of the footmen five guineas. They miffed their opportunity of returning with the King, and so were forced to stay till the King came back to Holland again, and then went over in one of the yachts, not caring to venture over in the pacquet boat, having been frighted with a French privateer in their going thither. They arrived at London in 1691, and within two days Sir Thomas kiffed the Queen's hand, and concluded that embaffy.

In July and August this year, Mr. King having long before promised that he would make a survey for Jesus College, in Cambridge, of certain lands in Oxfordshire, Glocestershire, and Glamorganshire, (as he had done for them in Northamptonshire) took with him one Mr. Fuller, a very good artist in that way, and dispatch't those in Oxfordshire and Glocestershire, and being at Glocester engaged one Stephen Jesseys, an ingenious Quaker, to undertake that in Glamorganshire, computed at 800 acres, but measuring 1200 acres; Mr. King, at Mr. Fuller's request, agreed to Mr. Fuller's return to London from Glocester, himself proceeding forwards to Glamorganshire, and taking an exact account of the severall particulars saw the work begun by Jesseys, and so returned to London; but the wet he met with in this journey brought upon him, as he guessed, the next spring a most violent sciatica.

This year the Parliament fitting, Mr. Felton, who married the younger of the two daughters and co-heireffes of James Earl of Suffolk, petitioned the King for the barony of Lord Audley of Waldon, being a barony by writ descendible to the semales; the the Lady Essex Griffin thereupon, as being the elder daughter and co-heir, counter-claimed the said barony, and the Earl of Suffolk claimed it in the third place as heir male. The Earl of Thanet (whose claim to the barony of Clifford I had managed and got allowed the year before) recommended my Lady Essex Griffin to me. I drew up their case, proposed arguments, got it printed, and seconded with another paper of arguments, instructed their counsel with precedents, and attended the several hearings; but the Parliament breaking up before it came to any conclusion, Mr. Felton thought it not fit to renew it the next sessions.

In 1691 the Elector of Saxony, and the Earl of Dorfet, Lord Chamberlain, were elected Knights of the Garter. The Earl of Dorfet haftened his installation, and Mr. King having prepared the atchievments and other things of that kind for his Lordship, the installation was performed at Windsor. But the King gave no directions for carrying the order to his Electoral Highness of Saxony till the latter end of the summer.

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Now whether any neglect of himself in the hurry of my Lord Dorset's installation, or the wet that he took in his journey to Wales the year before, might be the cause of that violent illness which Mr. King sell into this spring, is hard to say, but he was seized about Easter with a sciatica, which for seven or eight weeks together encreased to that degree, that he was obliged to make use of crutches, and was proof against all the prescriptions of physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons; finding no ease or relief by any thing but liquid laudanum, though he underwent all degrees of pharmacy. However, it pleased God to restore him to the use of his limbs again about the latter end of July. Soon after which the King sent orders over for carrying the Garter to the Elector of Saxony; but it being some months after before that affair was ready, Mr. King in the mean time dispatched the pedigree of Sir Richard Newdigate, which had been long in hand, but was now finished with great exactness, accompanied with extracts of many deeds pertinent thereto, and the draughts of severall monuments of the family.

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But to come to the affair of the Elector of Saxony's Garter. Sir Thomas St. George, who had now been a year a widower, was engaged in a new amour, so that he could have no thoughts of going to Saxony himself in person; besides he foresaw it would be a winter journey, and he knew the length of the way, having had the honor, when he was Somerset Herald, anno 1669, to carry the order in the room of Sir Edward Walker, the then Garter, to this Elector of Saxony's grandfather. There could be no difficulty in the choice of the person to supply the place of Sir Thomas St. George on this occasion, Mr. King having approved himself an absolute master of that affair by his late conduct therein, so that Mr. King was presently addressed unto for the undertaking thereof; but Mr. King's late violent illness, whereof some unhappy effects had scarce yet left him, for it had interrupted his very speech and memory, made him not easily resolve to accept of it, least his distemper might return in the journey; but Sir Thomas telling him, that he would not think of any body else, and therefore if Mr. King declined it, he should be obliged to undertake it himself, which at his age, being then 77 or 78, would not be very agreeable to him; Mr. King adventured upon it.

Hereupon Mr. King prepared, by the Chancellor of the Order's directions, the commission, credential, letter, and instructions, which were signed by the Queen the 20th of August, 1692. By which commission Sir William Colt, Knt. their Majesties' Envoy residing with the Princes of the house of Lunenburgh, and who principally had promoted this affair, was joyned with Mr. King for the performing that ceremony. This being a piece of justice claimed by Sir William Colt, by reason he was not inferted in the commission for carrying the Garter to the Duke of Zell, being the Prince at whose court he most ordinarily resides.

The passing a privy seal for Mr. King's allowance and advance on this occasion spent a great deal of time, Mr. King expecting the same allowance as Sir Thomas St. George had the year before, viz. 40s. per diem; but in that pressing circumstance of affairs, occasioned by the excessive charge of the war, it could not be obtained, so that at Mr. Garter's instance Mr. King accepted the old allowance of 30s. per diem, and his privy seal was passed about Michaelmas accordingly.

But the difficulty of getting the money still remained, and Mr. King was obliged to stay till his Majesty's return from Flanders, so that he did not kiss his Majesty's hand upon

upon his departure till the 27th of November, and though he received not his advance money till the 2d of December, yet he departed on his journey the 3d of December, 1692, and passing through Holland arrived at Osnaburg the 15th, at Hanover the 18th, and at Cell the 19th of December, where Sir William Colt received him with extraordinary kindness. But the King's affairs in relation to the ninth electorate, then newly conferred on the Duke of Hanover, detained Sir William Colt till the 31st of December, when setting forwards for Saxony, they came to Leipsick January 6, and to Dresden Jan. 9, Mr. King having the favour of Sir William Colt's own coach.

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The court of Saxony had long expected them, so that now no time was to be lost in compleating the ceremonie; whereupon they had their first audience the 13th of January, their second, at which the Elector received the Blue Ribband, Garter, and Lesser George, on the 20th of January, and the grand ceremony was performed the 26th of January with all splendor and magnificence, the Elector resolving to outdo the Exemplar of Brandenburg. The carousell, the sireworks, the glorious opera, the masquerade, and the other diversions which followed in honor of this solemnity were very extraordinary, and the Elector did somewhat outdo the Elector of Brandenburgh even in the presents; for Mr. King was presented, in right of Garter King of Arms, with 50 pieces of gold purposely coynd, each of the value of 10 ducats, in an imbroidered crimson velvet purse, and in another curious purse of nuns work 200 ducats as a composition for his habit. His secretary was presented with six large silver beakers partie gilt, and his sootmen with 15 dollars apiece.

The two commissioners only, as the custome is, dined with the Elector on the day of the ceremony, and on Sunday the 5th of February they had their audience of leave, and dined again with his Electoral Highness; Sir William Colt at the same time taking his audience as Envoy, that he might immediately enter upon the treatie for the Elector's forces to serve upon the Rhine against the French the ensuing campaigne, which treaty was concluded accordingly.

faced in the countilism for charging the Cates to the Duke of Zell, being the Prioci

Mr. King being handsomely conducted out of Dresden, lest that place the 13th of February, arrived at Hamburgh the 26th of February, at Amsterdam the 15th of March, and at the Hague, where staying till his Majesty's arrival there from England, he wayted on his Majesty, and having given his Majesty an account of his legation,

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and made their Electoral Highnesses' complements, he delivered the Elector's letter to his Majesty, and so took his leave, returning to England the 19th of April, and kissing her Majesty's hand the 23d of April, whereby he concluded his embassy, but had not his bill of extraordinaries of 344l. 9s. 5d. for that journey ordered him till the 26th of July, 1694.

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Mr. King, while he was at the Hague, put into Mr. Blathwayt's hands a memorial touching the installation of these three foreign Princes at Windsor by proxie; and visiting the Ministers of those foreign Princes there, advised them to second the said memorial; whereupon, in May following, his Majesty's pleasure was signified over to England for their instalment; whereupon Mr. King, by the Chancellor's directions, computed the charge at 552l. 10s. besides the dinner, which was imprest into the Chancellor's hands for the use of the severall officers and persons concerned in the sees, and for the atchievements, which atchievements Mr. King also prepared. But the fixing of proper proxies, and the adjusting the dinner, gave some delay to the said instalment. In the mean time Mr. King employed himself in sinishing the draughts of the surveys he made two years before for Jesus College; and in a large pedigree for the Earl of Thanet, and other business for the Office.

The faid inftallation being received, and a day nominated by the Chancellor for the ceremony, Mr. King payd the fees to the Dean and College of Windsor, amounting to 200l.; but the Chancellor interesting himself in the plate money for the altar, which then lay in the Dean's hands undisposed, would have stopt these fees upon the Dean, so that the day being put off, Mr. King was obliged to take security of the Dean for the said 200l. the Chancellor requiring Mr. King to make it good. The want of money for a dinner delayed these installations for some time, but 100l. being ordered by the treasury in September, 1693, the season of the year was then the pretence for delaying them. And so it stood all winter; but in March the day was appointed for the 5th of July, 1694, and all the necessary instruments signed by the King. But in the mean time the Elector of Saxony dyed. Upon which Mr. King represented to the Chancellor, how reasonable it was that all the honor should be payed to the Elector that might be, since his not being installed was not the Elector's sault; and this happening at the time when a committee of the Garter was to meet upon the score of the Earl of Shrewsbury's election into the order, (upon the death of the Duke of Hamilton) the said committee

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agreed, that it was fitt the Elector of Saxony's atchievements should be hung up for form sake, and directed Mr. King to draw up an act of dispensation thereupon: which the Chancellor opposing, as willing to save their Majesties those installation sees, amounting to 1261. 135. 4d. the matter was re-committed to the Knights committee of the Garter, who on May 29 reported it to the Queen according to the order which Mr. King had drawn up, whereupon the installation of the Elector of Brandenburgh and the Duke of Zell, and Earl (but then Duke of) Shrewsbury, was performed at Windsor June 5, 1694, and the atchievements of the Elector of Saxony having first been hung up for form sake, were taken down, and offered, together with the Duke of Hamilton's, immediately before the installation. At which ceremonie Mr. King officiated asassistant to Sir Thomas St. George, Garter, who was not yet perfectly recovered of his indisposition, the Queen having passed a warrant for Mr. King to have officiated absolutely for Garter, and to have worne the mantle if the case had required it.

About Christmas, 1693, Sir John Dugdale, Norroy, proposed to resign his place to Mr. King on several considerations, and all things being adjusted between Sir John and Mr. King, Sir John addressed himself by letter to the Earl Marshal for leave; but could not obtain leave, notwithstanding divers applications were made to his Grace in Sir John's behalf.

The latter end of fummer, 1694, Mr. King follicited the King's coronation fees to to the heralds; but while it was depending the Queen dyed, scilicet 28 of December, 1694, after an indisposition of eight days (of the small pox). Shortly after which Mr. King was sent for by the officers of the wardrobe to undertake the scocheons and other heraldry work for the sunerall, and having given them a scheme of what was necessary for Whitehall, received the several quantities of silk necessary for the same; but the Earl Marshal having, by order of council of Jan. 9, the direction as to the number and manner of the escocheons and other trophies for that occasion committed to him, and being willing to gratify Mr. Pink, who was his Grace's coach-paynter (and one of the arms-paynters who principally promoted the decree of 1683) his Grace claymed the nomination of the paynter, which the Earl of Montagu claymed also as master of the wardrobe. At last they each resolved to nominate one, Jan. 19, 1694-5; but the next day the E. M. prevayld upon the Master of the Wardrobe to let him have the sole nomination, whereupon Mr. Pink was nominated entirely with a reservation that what had been delivered to Mr. King should be made use of. Whereupon (on con-

fiderations

fiderations valuable) it was agreed that Mr. King should perfect what he had begun, which he ordered his paynter, Mr. Campion, to do accordingly, but it amounted onely to the value of 200l. which was not above an 8th part of the whole heraldry work done upon this occasion.

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Mr. King's employing Mr. Campion, who was no friend to the agreement between the heralds and the painters as being a confiderable loofer thereby, gave occasion to incense the Earl Marshal against Mr. King for undertaking this funeral work, insomuch that he transferred the Register's place of the office from Mr. King to Dr. Plott, who was then newly nominated Moubray Herald Extraordinary, but Mr. King's qualifications were so well known to the Earl Marshal, that his Grace through all this affair, trated Mr. King with a handsom respect, as Mr. King on the other side expressed all suitable deference to his Grace.

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STORE OF THE YEAR ARE DESIGNED

In the Chancel of the Church of St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, London.

NEAR TO THIS PLACE LYETH INTERRED

(BY ANNE POWELL, HIS FIRST WIFE)

THE BODY OF GREGORY KING, ESQ;

FIRST ROUGE DRAGON PURSUIVANT,

AFTERWARDS LANCASTER HERALD,

AND SOMETIME DEPUTY GARTER KING OF ARMES,

SECRETARY TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR TAKING AND STATING THE PUBLICK ACCOMPTS

OF THE KINGDOM;

AS ALSO TO THE HONORABLE THE COMPTROLLERS

OF THE ACCOMPTS OF THE ARMY.

HE WAS A SKILFUL HERALD,

A GOOD ACCOMPTANT, SVRVEYOR, AND MATHEMATICIAN,
A CURIOUS PENMAN,

AND WELL VERSED IN POLITICAL ARITHMETICK.

BY FRANCES GRATTAM, HIS SECOND WIFE,

(WHO IN MEMORY OF HER DEAR HUSBAND)

HATH ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,

HE HAD ONE SON AND TWO DAUGHTERS, VIZ.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, AND FRANCES,

WHO ALL DECEASED BEFORE HIM IN THEIR INFANCY,

NATUS LICHFELDIÆ, 13 DEC. 1648,

DENATUS LONDINI, 29 AUG. 1712,

ÆTAT. 63, ANNORUM,

OCT. MENS. ET 16 DIERUM.

No. III.

Catalogue of the Earls Marshal of England, Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms.

EARLS MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

THE Earl Marshal is the eighth great officer of State. This office, until it was made hereditary, always passed by grant from the King, and never was held by tenure or serjeanty, (by any subject), as the offices of Lord High Steward and Lord High constable were sometimes held. The title is personal, the office honorary and officiary. They were formerly styled Lord Marshal only, until King Richard II. June 20, 1397, granted letters patent to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and style of Earl Marshal; and surther, gave them power to bear in their hand a gold truncheon, enamelled with black at each end; having at the upper end of it the King's arms engraven thereon, and at the lower end his own arms.

King James I. was pleafed, by letters-patent, dated August 29, 1622, to constitute Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal for life; and the next year, the same King granted, (with the advice of the Privy Council), letters-patent, wherein it was declared, that during the vacancy of the office of Lord High Constable of England, the Earl Marshal had the like jurisdiction in the Court of Chivalry, as both Constable and Marshal jointly ever exercised.

This Court is the fountain of the marshal law, and is usually held in the hall of the College of Arms before the Earl Marshal, who has the sole jurisdiction, except in matters touching life and member, which must be before the constable and marshal, a constable being appointed for that time only.

They grant coats armorial, and supporters to the same, to such as are properly authorised to wear them.

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On the 19th of October 1672, King Charles II. was pleased to grant to Henry Lord Howard, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the office and dignity of Earl Marshal of England, with power to execute the same by deputy or deputies, in as full and ample a manner as the same was heretofore executed by Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, grandfather to the faid Henry Lord Howard; or by Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, grandfather to the faid Thomas Howard, late Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk; or by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, grandfather of the faid Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; or by John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, or any other Earl Marshal of England; with a pension of L. 20 each year, payable out of the Hanaper office in Chancery; and, on default of the issue male of the said Henry Lord Howard, with limitation to the heirs-male lawfully begotten of the body of the faid Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c.; and, on the default of fuch iffue, to descend in like manner to the heirs-male of Thomas, late Earl of Suffolk; and, on default of his iffue-male, to the heirs-male of Lord William Howard, late of Naworth in the county of Cumberland, youngest son to Henry Howard, late Duke of Norfolk; and, on default of his iffue-male, to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

A Complete List of the Lords and Earls Marshal of England, from the year 1137 to the present time.

- 1. Gilbert de Clare, Lord Marshal, created Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen, 1139.
- 2. Richard de Clare, furnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord Marshal. Died in 1176.
- 3. John, surnamed Marshal, from this office, which was conferred on him by King Henry II. upon the death of Richard, Earl of Pembroke.
- 4. William Marshal, Lord Marshal, grandson of the former John; who having married Isabel, daughter and heir of Richard Strongbow, was by King John created Earl of Pembroke in 1201.
- 1219 5. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1231 6. Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1234 7. Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1242 8. Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.
- 1245 9. Anselm Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.

- 1245 10. Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, Lord Marshal, in right of Maud his mother, one of the sisters and co-heirs of the last five Marshals.
- 1269 11. Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk; whose estate being confiscated to the Crown, came, after his decease, into the King's hands.
- 1307 12. Robert de Clifford, made Lord Marshal by King Edward II. durante bene placito.
- 1308 13. Nicholas Seagrave, Lord Seagrave.
- 1315 14. Thomas Plantagenet (of Brotherton), Earl of Norfolk, in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Lord Seagrave.
 - 15. Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk, was often honoured with the title of Lady Marthal, and was afterwards created Duchess of Norfolk.
 - 16. William, &c. Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
 - 17. Thomas Beauchamp, (the elder), Earl of Warwick.
 - 18. Edmund Mortimer, Lord Mortimer.—These did all of them successively discharge the office of Lord Marshal; but whether as deputies to the Lady Margaret, is not certain.
- 1377 19. Henry Lord Percy, Lord Marshal at the Coronation of King Richard II.
 John Fitzallan, Lord Maltravers. Camden.

EARLS MARSHAL.

- 1383 20. Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, grandson to the Lady Margaret by her daughter Elizabeth, was made the first Earl Marshal by King Richard II. and afterwards created Duke of Norfolk.
- 1398 21. Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent and Duke of Surrey, was made Earl Marshal on the banishment of the Duke of Norfolk.
 - 22. Thomas, Lord Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, did, on his father's death, at Venice, affume the title of Earl Marshal; but the office was exercised by John, Earl of Salisbury. Camden.
- 1400 23. Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, made Lord Marshal of England for life, by King Henry IV. in the beginning of his reign.
- 1412 24. John, Lord Mowbray, brother of Thomas, Earl Marshal, was, by King Henry V. restored to the title of Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshal, and, by King Henry VI. to that of Duke of Norfolk.

1435 25. John

1445 26. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

1476 27. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, second son to King Edward IV. was, by his father, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, in right of his wife Anne, daughter and heir to John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. Camden.

- Duke of York), daughter and heir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1486 29. William, Lord Berkeley, Earl of Nottingham, in right of Isabel his mother, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by King Henry VII.
- 1497 30. Henry Tudor, Duke of York, second son to Henry, (afterwards King Henry VIII.)
- of Norfolk, attainted) created first Earl Marshal, and then restored as Duke of Norfolk.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Camden.

- 1546 32. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, attainted in 1546.
- John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded. Camden.
- 1553 34. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, restored to his blood and honours by Queen Mary I.
- 1554 35. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in 1571.
- 1572 36. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died in 1590.
- 1590 37. W. Lord Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England.

 Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Admiral.

 Henry Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain. Commissioners.
- 1597 38. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded in 1601.
- 1602 39. Tho. Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer.

 Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.

 Edw. Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse.

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Carthell and, by King Permy VI. to that of Duke of Northeld.

Commissioners.

Lodowick, Duke of Lenox.

Ch. Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.

Tho. Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain.

Edw. Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse.

Charles, Earl of Devon, Master of the Ordnance.

Henry, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the cinque ports.

Commissioners.

- 1617 41. Edw. Earl of Worcester, Lord Privy Seal.

 Ludowic, Duke of Richmond, Lord Steward.

 Geo. Marquis of Buckingham, Master of the Horse.

 Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral.

 Will. Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain.

 Tho. Earl of Arundell and Surrey. Commissioners.
- 1603 42. Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, executed the office of Earl Marshal at the Coronation of K. James.
- 1621 43. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, (grandson of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by his son Philip, Earl of Arundel), created Earl Marshal.
- 1646 44. Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel, &c. died in 1652.
- 1672 45. Henry Howard, second son to the last Henry, was, by King Charles II. created Lord Howard, of Castle Rising in Norfolk, and afterwards

 Earl Marshal and Earl of Norwich. He succeeded his brother as

 Duke of Norfolk.
- 1683 46. Henry Howard, Lord Mowbray, and Duke of Norfolk.
- 1701 47. Thomas Howard succeeded his uncle, and became Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal.
- 1732 48. Edward, brother of the last Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.
- 1777 49. Charles Howard, cousin to the above Duke of Norfolk.

DEPUTY EARLS MARSHALL of ENGLAND, Commissioners for executing that office during the legal incapacity of the Duke of Norfolk.

1661 James, Earl of Suffolk, April 18.

1662 Thomas,

1662 Thomas, Earl of Southampton; John, Lord Roberts; Henry, Marquis of Dorchester; Montagu, Earl of Lindsey; Edward, Earl of Manchester; Algernon, Earl of Northumberland; Commissioners May 26.

1701 Charles, Earl of Carlifle.

1706 Henry, Earl of Bindon.

1718 Henry Bowes, Earl of Berkshire.

1725 Talbot, Earl of Suffex.

1731 Francis, Earl of Effingham.

1743 Thomas, Earl of Effingham.

1763 Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

1765 Richard, Earl of Scarborough.

1777 Thomas, Earl of Effingham.

1782 Charles, Earl of Surrey, only fon to the Duke of Norfolk.

1785 Succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk.

GARTER PRINCIPAL KINGS OF ARMS.	John Anstis, Jun George 1.
William Bruges, Hen. v.	Stephen Martin Leake, - George 11.
John Smert, Hen. vr.	Sir Charles Townley, - Geo. 111.
Sir John Wriothesley, - Rich. 111.	Ralph Bigland,
Sir Tho. Wriothesley, - Hen. viii.	Sir Isaac Heard,
Thomas Wall, Hen. viii.	CLARENCEUX, KINGS OF ARMS.
Sir Christopher Barker, - Hen. vIII.	William Horsley, Hen. v.
Sir Gilbert Dethicke, - Edw. vi.	Roger Leigh, Hen. vi.
Sir William Dethicke, - Eliz.	John Mowbray, Edw. IV.
Sir William Segar, - James i.	Sir William Hawkesloe,
Sir John Burrough, - Car. 1.	Thomas Tonge, Hen. vii.
Sir Henry St. George, -	Roger Machado, Hen. vii.
Sir Edw. Walker,	Thomas Benoilt, Hen. VIII.
Sir Edw. Byshe, Protectorate.	Thomas Hawley, Hen. viii.
Sir Edw. Walker, Cha. 11.	Sir Christopher Barker, -
Sir William Dugdale - Cha. ir.	William Harvey, Mary
Sir Tho. St. George - James 11.	Robert Cooke, Eliz.
Sir Hen. St. George, - Ann.	Rich. Lee,
John Anstis, Ann.	William Camden

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Sir John Vanburgh, - A	Ann.	Will. Dugdale,	Cha. II
Knox Ward, C		Sir Tho. St. George,	· Samuell Same
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	Grey Longueville, Geo. 11.	Cha. Mawson,	James 11.
	Sir Tho. Cullum, Geo. 111.	Edw. Stibbs,	Geo. r.
	LANCASTER KINGS OF ARMS.	Franc. Hutchenson,	r Hen. St. Gen
*	Richard Del Brugge, - Hen. 1v.	John Martin Leake, -	Geo. II.
	John Ashwell, Hen. vi.	George Martin Leake, -	Geo. III.
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	Rich. St. George,	CARLISLE HERA	LDS.
	Sir Rich. Carney,	Tho. Hawley,	Hen. vii.
	CHESTER HERALDS.	Leonard Warcuppe, -	
	Will. Bruges,	Tho. Hawley,	Hen. vIII.
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	Randolf Jackson,	Will. Segar,	
	Will. Flower, Hen. VIII.	Rob. Treffwell,	
	Rob. Cooke, Eliz.	John Philipot,	James 1.
	John Hart,	Tho. St. George,	Cha. II.
	Edmond Knight,	Franc. Burghill,	
	James Thomas,	Sam. Stebbing,	
	Thomas Knight, James 1.	John Warburton,	
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John Cha. Brooke,	J. Bradshawe, Cha. r.
BLANK COURSIER HERALDS.	Edw. Norgate,
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John Suffield Browne, - Geo. III.	John Dugdale,
Geo. Naylor,	Henry Ball,
EXETER HERALDS.	Tho. Holford,
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Will. Boys,	James Whorwood, Geo. 11.
John Mowbray, Hen. vi.	John Kettell,
Robert Dunham,	John Thornbury,
CLARENCE HERALDS.	Henry Hill,
John Haswell,	Geo. Harrison, Geo. 111.
Tho. Collyer,	Franc. Townshend,
John Mallett, Hen. vi.	LANCASTER HERALDS.
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Thomas Moore, Hen. v.	Nicholas Tubman, Mary
Robert Ashwell, Hen. vi.	John Cocke, Eliz.
John Ferrant,	Nicholas Paddy,
Rich. Slacke, Edw. IV.	Francis Thynne,
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Cha. Wriothesley, Hen. vIII.	Tho. Thompson,
Rich. Crooke,	Will. Ryley, Cha. r.
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Rich. St. George,	Franc. Sandford,
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Will. Hawkeslowe, - Hen. vi.	R. Hornebrock,
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Nicholas Narboone, - Edw. vi.	Robert Dunham,
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Tho. Benoilt,	H. Hastyngs, Geo. 11.
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Wm. Flower,	
Lawrence Dalton,	
Simon Newbald, Edw. v	
Nicholas Tubman,	
Hugh Cotgrave, Mary	
Will. Dethicke, Eliz.	John Raven, 3-3-3-3-(Carloil-1)
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Franc. Sandford, Cha. II.	Tho. Holford,
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Gregory King,	Laur. Cromp, Will.
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Cores Cacalogue Script de re heraldică, qui 1668, 1674.

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Caben's herochielen to leadin Blacon, Synch 1982.

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Morgan's

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Mirrour of Majeffiel with Emblene poeticallie unfolded, quo, 1618.

Vincent's Difference of Errours in Brookey's Cutalogue, foliation,

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Femel's Blance of Gentric, Con. 1585.

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Nich. Upron de Studio militari, lib. a cela. Banke, fel.

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OF

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Third Part of the Boke of St. Alban's.

HERE in thys booke following is determined the linage of coot armuris: and how gentilmen shall be known from ungentilmen: and how bondeage begun first in Aungellys, and after suceded in mankynde, as it is shewede in processe, boothe in the childer of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in iij partis to his iij sonnys, also ther be showed the iv colowris in armys sigured by the iv orderis of Aungelia, and it is showed by the forsayd colowrys whiche ben worthy and which bene royall, and of rivaliteis, whiche ben noble and wich excellent, and ther ben here the verture of chyvalry and many other notable and samowse thyngys to the plesure of noble personys, shall be showed, as the werkys following wittenesseth whosoever likyth to se thaym and rede thaym, wiche were to longe now to rehers, and after theys notable thyngys aforesayd solloweth the blazyng of all maner of armys in Latyn, French, and English.

Incipit Liber armorum.

Beying in worthenes armys for to beere by the royall blode in ordynance all nobill and gentil men fro the hyest degre to the lawest, in thys booke shall be showed, and to discover gentilness from ungentilnes. Insomuch thatt all gentilnes cummys of God of hevyn, at hevyn I will begin, where were v orderis of aungelis, and now stande but iv, in cote armoris of knawlege encrowned ful hye with precious stones, where Luciser with myliony's of aungelis owt of hevyn fell unto hell and odyr places, and ben holdyn ther in bonage, and all were erected in hevyn of gentill nature. A bond man or a churle wyll say all we be cummyn of Adam, so Luciser with his cumpany may say all we be cummyn of hevyn. Adam the begynnyng of mankynd was as a stocke unsprayed and unfloreshed, and in the braunches is knowledge wiche is rotun and wich is grene.

How gentilmen shall be knawyn from Churles, and how they first began, and how Noe devydyd the world in iij parts to his iij sonnys.

Now

Now for to devyde gentilmen from Churles in haaft it shall be proved. Ther was never gentilman nor chorle ordeynyd by kynde bothe had fadre and modre. Adam and Eve had nother fadre nor modre, and in the sonnys of Adam and Eve were sounde bothe gentilman and churle. By the sonnys of Adam and Eve, Seth, Abell and Cayn, devyded, was the royall blode from the ungentill, a brother to sley his brother contrary to the lawe, where myght be more ungentilnes, by that dyd Cayn become a chorle and all his offspring after hym, by cursyng of God and his owne fadre Adam, and Seth was made a gentilman thorow his fadres and modres blessyng, and of the offspryng of Seth, Noe came a gentilman by kynde.

Aungelies, and after suceded in manky ale, it is however in procedic,

Noe had iij fonnys begetyn by kynde; by the modre ij were named Cham and Sem, and by the fadre the thryd was namyd Japheth; yit in theys iij fonnys gentilness and ungentilnes was founde. In Cham ungentilness was founde to hys owne fadre, doon to discover his prevytes and laugh his fadre to scorne. Japheth was the yongist and reproved his brodre; than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham, for his ungentilnes he was become a churl, and had the cursyng of God and his sadre Noe, and whan Noe awoke he sayde to Cham, his sonne, knowyst nott thow how hit become of Cayn, Adam's soon, and of his churlish blode. All the worlde is drownde, save we viij. And now of thee to begynne ungentilnes, and a cause to destroye us all uppon thee hyt shall be, and so I pray to God that it shall fall. Now to thee I give my curse wycked kaytist for ever, and I give to thee the north parte of the worlde to draw thyne habitacion, for ther schall it be, where sorow and care, cold and mysches as a churle thow shalt have, in the thirde parte of the worlde wich shall be calde Europe, that is to say, the contre of Churlys.

Japeth cum heder my sonne, thow shalt have my blessing dere in stede of Seth, Adam son, I made the a gentilman to the weste parte of the worlde, and to the occident end when as welth and grace shall be so, then thyr habitacion shall be to take that other thirde parte of the world, whichshall be calde Asia, that is to say, the contre of gentilmen. And Sem, my son also, a gentilman, I the make to multipli Abellis blode, that so wykkedli was slayn, the oryente thow shall take that other theirde part of the worlde which shall be calde Affrica that is to say the contre of tempurnes.

Of the offspryng of the gentleman Japheth come Habraham Moyses Aron and the profettys, and also the kyng of the right lyne of Mary of whom that gentilman Jhesus was borne very god and man: after his manhode kyng of the londe of Jude and of Jues gentilman by is modre Mary prynce of cote armure.

Tercius lapis—and this stone is calde brusk colour in armys. The thirde stone is calde an ametisce a dusketli stone brusk hit is called in armys. The vertu thereof is that he the wiche berith in his cote armure that stone fortunable of victory in his kingis battayl shall be, the which stone is reserved to the virtutis crowne that was fortunable and victoriows in his kingis battayl of hevyn whan thay fought with lucifer.

Quartus lapis—and this stone is calld plumby colour in armys. The iiij stone is calde a Margarete clowdy stone plumby hit is callde in armys the virtu therof is, what gentilman that in his cote armure that stone berith grete gov'nawnce of chivalrie in his kyngis battayle he shall have the which stone is reserved in the potestates crowne that was chivalrous of gov'nawnce in his kyngis battayl of hevyn whan they sought with Luciser.

Quintus lapis—aloys is calde sinamer a sanguine in armys. The v stone is calde a Loys—a sanguine stone or sinamer hit is callde in armys. The vertue whereof is: the gentleman thatt in his cote armour this stone berith myghtifull of power in his kynges battayle shall be the wich stone was reserved in dominationys crowne that was myghtiful of power in his kynges battayle of hevyn whan he sought with Luciser.

Sextus lapis—and this stone is calde gowlys in armys.—The vi stone is calde a ruby or redly stone gowlys it is calde in armys, the vertue whereof is the gentylman that in his cote armure that stone berith hite and sul of courage in his kingis battayle shall be the wich stone is reserved in the principatis crowne that was hote brenning as fire in his kingis battayle of hevyn whan thay fought with Lucifer.

Septimus lapis a blue stone azure, it is callde in armys. The vij stone is calde a sapphyre a blew stone azure it is callde in armys. The vertue therof is the gentilman that in his cote armure bereth that stone wise and vertuys in his working in his kingis

battayle shal be, the wich is reserved to tronus crowne that was wife and vertuys in his kyngis battayl of hevyn, when they fought with Lucifer.

Octavus lapis—this stone is blacke and is called sabull. the viij stone is a dyamond. sable it is calde in armys the virtu wherof is what gentylman that in his cote armour that stone berith durable and unsaynt in his kingis battayle he shal be the wich stone is reserved in the cherubins crowne that was durabule and unsaynt in his kyngys battayl of hevyn whan they fought with Lucifer.

IX. Lapis a shinyng stone and is calde sylver in armys, the virtue whereof is what gentilman that in his cote armure this stone y berith sull dowghtre glorious and shyning in his kingis battayle he shall be. The wich stone was reserved in the seraphin's crowne that was sull dowghtie glorious and shyning in his kingis battayle whan they sought with Lucifer.

Of the diverse coloreis for the field of cote armuries v bene worthy and iv bene royall.

The be ix dyv'se coloris for the field of cote armuris v worthy and iv royall. The v worthy be theys, golde, verte, brusk, plumby and synamer. and the iv royal be theis gowlis, azure, sable, and sylver—Bot now after blaseris of armys there be bot vi coloris of the wich ij be metall and iv coloris golde and sylver for metall—vert goulis, azure and sabul for coloris, and these be used and no more.

Of nine precious stonys v be noble and iiij of dignete. The v noble stonys be theys. Topasion, smaraydmat, amatisce, margaret and aloys. The iv of dignite be theys rubi, sapphyre, dyamond and carbuncule.

Of th'orderis of angelis v be ierarch and iv tronly—The v Jerarchye be their angelis arcanigelis virtues and potestates dominaciones. The iv trouly be their principatus trones cherubyn and seraphyn.

V of the dignits of regalite be noble and iiij excellent. The v noble be theys gentylman. squier, knyght, baron and lorde, and the iv excellente be theis, earl, mark, duke and prynce.

Nine vertues of precious stonys bene there v generall and iv speciall. The v general bene these asure messinger, kene and hardy fortunate of victori, chevalrons of gov'naunce and mightyful of power. The iv special be their, hote of courage, wise and redy and vertous in werkyng, durable and unfaynt ful doughty and glorious shyning.

THE IV VERTUES OF CHIVALRY.

Fower vertuys of chivalrie bene theis. The first is juste in his bestys, clenness of his persone, peti to have to the pore, to be gracious to his presoner, to be reverend and faythful to his God. The secunde is that he be wyse in his battayl, prudent in his sightyng knowyng and having minde in his wittes, the thirde is, that he be not slowe in his werrys, loke before that his quarell, be true thank god ever of his victori and for to have measure in his sustenance. The iiij is to be stronge and stedsaft in his gov'naunce—to hope to have the victory and rode not from the fielde and not to shame his cote armure, and that he be not bostful of his manhode, loke that curtes lowly and gentill and without rebawdry in his language.

Here shall be shewyd the ix artikelis of gentilnes v of them ar amorows and iiij soverayn.

Ther be ix artycles of gentilnes and of theym v bene armorows and iiij foveren. The v amorows gentilneses ben thies, lordeli of cowntenawnce treteable in language, wyse in his answere persite in gouvernawnce, and cherefull to faythfulnes. The iiij soverayn gentilneses ben theis, sew othes in sweryng, boxom to goddis byddyng, knowyng his owne birth in beryng, and to drede his soverayn to offende.

Ther be ix vices contrary to gentilmen, of the wiche v ben indetermynable and iiij determynable, the v indetermynable ben theys, oon to be full of flowthe in his werris, another to be full of boost in his manhode, the thirde to be full of cowardnes to is enemy, the fourthe to be full of lechri in his body and the fifthe to be full of drynkyng and dronckunli, ther be iiij determynable, on is to revoke is own chalange, another to sley his presoner with his owne handis, the thirde to wyde from his soveraygnes baner in the felde, and the systhe to tell his souveraygne fals talys.

The be ix inestimable rejoynings in armys. The iv inestimable rejoynings of armys ben theys—First is a gentilman to be made a knyght in the selde at batill, the secunde is lyvely hode of him to resayve after manhode. The iij is chevalry to do before his souvereign the iiij is ambassat to be put in his hande for wisdome, the v is prouves of knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne these be called in armys the autentyke, now solloweth the iiij endyng stemytallis personall, the first is a poore knight to be married to the blode royall—the sedunde is to have thank of his souvereyn perpetuall, the iij is to kepe his cote armour unshamyd in tryall, and the iv is to kepe all pryntis of his knighthode as gesta trojanorum declareth.

Knaw ye that theis ij orderis were first, wedlok and then knyghthode, and knyghthode was made before cote armure was ordered. Ther was non order bot ii, wedlok first and knyghthode after, a knyght was made before ones cote armure and Olybion was the first knyght that ever was-Asteriall his fader come by the right lyne of that gentilman Japheth and faw the people multiplie and had no governer; and the curfed people of Sem wered agonys them. Olibion was the stryngest and the manfullest man in his tyme, and the people cried on Olibyon to be theyr master and their governour. A thowsand men were then multiplied of Japheth's lyne. Asterial made to his sonn a garlande abowte his hede of iv divers precious stonys in tokening of chivalry to be gov'ner of a M Men, and unto this same day the king have his name in laten, that is to say the gov'ner of M Men. Olybion knelyd to Asteriall his fader and askyd his bleffing. Afteryal toke Olibions fworde that was Japhethis fawlchen that Tabal made before the floode; and fmote flat lying iv tymys uppon the right shuldre of Olybion in tokening of the iiij vertuys of the foresaid precious stonys, and gave him his blessing with a charge to kepe the iv vertuys of charyte now following as ye shall lere. Theis be the charges or artikelis that every knyght shoulde kepe by the dignyte of his ordre and they bee ix, v temp'all and iiij gooftly. There be v temporall vertuys and iiij goftly vertuys of charite, the v temp'all vertuys be theys, he shall not turne his backe to his enemy for to flee. The ijd is that he shall truly holde his promyse to his frende: and also to his foo. The iij is he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny aboute him. The iiij is he shall upholde maydonys ryght. The v is he shall holde up wydows ryght. Theys be iiij vertuys of charite gooftly. The first is he shall honoure his fader and his moder, the ij is he shall do noon harme to the poore, the iij is he shall be mercifull, the iiij is he shall hold with the facrifice of the grete God of hevyn.

And than Asteryall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyssee with iij corneris ij above his face and oon downe to the ground warde, in tokenyng that thys Olibion was the cheve of all the blode of iij sonnys of Noy. By the olystee he understode victery for to wyn. By the poynt of his target to the grownde the cursed brother Cham. By the corner of his target aboven surtherest, his other brother Sem. That other corner next to hymselse betokenyth that gentilman Jaseth the blessed brother, of whome God and man come by right lyne.

The maner of knyghthodis ben ii, oon with the sworde an other with the Bath. The Bath is the worthiest by cause of iiij royalties, oon is whan an unaged prynce is made knyght or be crowned king; the secunde is whan a kyng or an emperour is crowned,

crowned, the thyrde is whan a quene or emperis is crowned, the iiij is when a kyng or an emperour come to speke with another of dyvers lordys.

Nyne manner of gentylmen there bene

There is a gentylman of auncetre and of blode, and ther is a gentylman of bloode, ther is a gentylman of coot armure, and thos be three, oon of the kyngis bage—another of a lordship, and the therde is of kyllyng a faryson, and ther is a gentylman untryall, and ther is a gentylman ypocrafet, and ther is a gentylman sperituall; and there is also a gentylman sperituall and temporall; and all they ben more playnly declared in thy boke.

Gntilmen be calde. iiii maner of wyse one of awncetreis, and iii of cotearmure.

Ther be iiii. diverse maner of gentilmen. Oon his a gentylman of awncetreys: wich muste nedis be a gentilman of blode. Ther be, iij gentilmen of cote armure and not of blode, oon is a gentylman of cotarmure of the kynges bagge, that is to say his device by an herald igouen. Another gentilman of cotarmure is and not of blode, a kyng geuyng a lordshyp to a yoman under his seall of patent to hym and to his eyrys for ever more he may were a cotarmure of the same lordshyp.

The thride his a yoman criftenyd yif he kyll a gentylman, for fyn he may were the Sarsinys cotarmure and noo Sarsyn a Sarsynis cotarmure, nethir cristennys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo wyse Yit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man feghtyng in the list shall bere the cotarmure of him that is ouer comyn. Or if a souercyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that same knyght is a gentyman of blode by the royalte of the kyng and of knyghthood.

A gentylman fpirituall

Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode. Butt if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spirituall and temperall. Criste was a gentylman of his moder be halue and bare cotarmure of aunseturis. The iiij. Euangelist berith wittenese of Cristis workys in the gospell with all thappostilles. They were Jewys and of gentylmen come by the right lyne of that worthy conqueroure Judas Machabeus bot that by succession of tyme the kynrade sell to pouerty, after the destruction of Judas Machabeus and then they sell to laboris and ware calde no gentilmen, and the iiij. doctoris of holi chirch Seynt Jerom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori war gentilmen of blode and of cotarmures.

Also the divisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. thatt is to witt. v. persyte and iiij unpersyte.

Ther be ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures, v. perfite and iiij. unperfite. The. v. perfite be theys termynall collaterall abstrakte fixall and bastard.

Diferens enbordyng

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right lyne hethir by fadre or by modre may bere the right heyris cotarmure with a differens calde enbordyng.

Dyferans Jemews

Collaterall is calde in armys the fonnys of the bretheren of the right heyre beryng the cotarmuris of theys faderis with a dyfferans jemews

Diferens Molet

Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right lyne from the right heyre by line male. thay may bere there faderis cote armure with a different molet

Diferans Countertreuis

The bastarde of fixall shall bere his faderis cotarmure countertreuys, that is to say what so ever he berith in his felde he shall bere in the colowris dyverse and no more

Now ther be. iiii. cotarmurys imperfite and be boryn wyth owte diferans.

Ther be. iiij. cotarmuris unperfite: and be borne with owte difference. The first cotarmure is if a lordshyp a fore sayde be gouen under patent bi the kyng. and if he die with oute heyr his cotarmure is goon.

The seconde is the cotarmure of the kyngs gyste yis he dye with owte heyr his cotarmure is done, and yis theys ij. cotarmuris haue vsshew forth: the sith degre of theam bering lyne by male be gentilmen of blode by lawe of armys.

The threde cotarmure of the Sarfyn yif the criftyn man dye with owte vsshew his cotarmure is done, and if he had vsshew forth vnto the fifth degree from him by right lyne of vsshew male he is a gentylman of blode

The fawrith cotarmure of the chefe blode yif he dye with owte any vsshew the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmure of thymperfite beryng with a differans.

All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a sesse, sum call hit a baston of oon of the iiij. dignites of colouris, excepte the bastarde of the fixiales, and the bastarde of the brethyrne of the cheue blode where theritaunce is departed to euych brothir e like

moch

moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagy to his armys or take a way a bagy of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the iv. orduris of regalite bot all onli the soueregne kyng geue cootarmur. for that is to hym improperid bi lawe of armys. And yit the kyng shall nott make a knyght with owte a cootarmure byfore.

E'vy knyght cheftayn i the felde mai make a cootarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

A knyght is made in v. dyuerse placis in musturing in londe of werys. In semblying under baneris. In listys of the bath and at the sepulcur

A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte

A lassed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman hauyng lyuelode weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure. hir sone may were his cootarmur with a difference of armys duryng his liue by the curtesy of law of armys, and his sone shall none bere, bot so be that the gentylwoman be heyr or next of blode to that cootarmure. Or ellis beyng his byrth of the blode royall and than shall his heyre bere his cootarmure

How gentyll men be made of gromis that be nott of cootarmure nether blode and they be calde untriall and apocrifate as hit shewith following

Ther be ii. dyuerse gentylmen made of gromys: that be nott gentilmen of cotearmure nother of blode. Oon is calde in armys a gentylman untriall that is to say made vp emong religyous men as pryorys, abbotis, or bysshopis. That other is called in armys a gentill man appocrifate that is to say made vpp and gouyn to him the name and the lyueroy of a gentylman.

In armys be vi diferences that is to fay ii. for excellent and iiii. for nobullys

Ther be vi. differences in armys. ij. for thexcellent, and iiij. for the nobles. Labell and enborduryng for lordis. Jemews, Molettys, Flowre delyce and Quyntfoyles for thee nobles.

In blafyng of armys be. ix. quadrattis that is to fay. v. quadrate finiall and royall.

In blafyng of armys ther be. ix. quadrattis for to confider. v. quadrate finiall and iiij. royall. Fyue quadrate finiall be theys. Gereri. Gerundi. Fretly. Geratly. and Endently.

Gereri is called in armys whan cootarmuris as. ix quarteris dyuerse colowris.

Gerundi is called in armys whan the cootarmure is of ix. dyuerse colowris: and a suffiltarget with in the cootarmure of whatt colowre that hit be of.

Fretly

Fretly is calde i armys whan the cootarmure is counterfelid.

Geratly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is powderd bot a blaifor shall not say he berith ermen. Silver powderd with ermen bothe shall say he berith ermen or ellis in summer summer say demy ermen: wich is to sai which ermen bij.

In so moch that i the fifthe quadral finiall hit is determined of the tokennys of armys, or I proceed to hit: is shewed whatt maner of tokeny a gentyll man may weer.

A gentilman mai not weer tokynys of armys bot of steinig colowre, that is to say his cootarmure ynyat or ellis y gerratt with preciouse stonys.

Gerattyng haue ix. bagges of cootarmuris. First with cros lettis, and of theym ther be iiij. dyuerse, and they bene theys, cros fixyly, cros paty, cros cros lettis, and cros flory.

The fecunde bage is flowre delyce.

The threde baage is roflettys.

The fowrith baage is prymarofe.

The fifthe baage is quynfolis.

The fexthe baage is diaclys.

The feuenith baage is chappelettys.

The viij. baage is molettys.

And the ix. baage is cressauntis, that is to say halfe the moone, theys be powderyngis of cootarmuris.

The sifthe quadrate is calde endently of iij. diuse weis that is to say lebally, lentally, and fyesly.

Bebally is calde in armys whan a cotearmure is calde endentyde of ij dyuerse colowris in the length of the cotearmure.

Lentalli is calde in armys whan ye cootarmure is endentid with ij. dyuerse colowris in the berde of the cootarmure.

Fyesly is called in armys iij manere weys fesybagy, fesy target, and fesy generall.

Fefy bagy is whan tokenys of armys be diffeiuered from the cheef of the cotearmure to the right spleyer in the feelde.

Fefy target is whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the cotearmure.

Fefy generall is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is endentid with ij. dyuerse colouris from the laste poynt of the cootarmure to the spleyer.

The chefe is calde in armys the myddys of the cootarmure of the right fyde.

Quadrat

Quadrat is calde in armys whan the felde is fet with fum tokyn of armys.

A quadrant finall is called in armys whan the felde is discolourid with tokenis of armys hauyng no beest in the felde.

A quadrant royall is calde whan the feelde occupyeth ye token of a beeft or any other tokyn fet within the cootarmure to the nowmbre of fine.

The first quadrant is oon tokeyn of armys allonli sett, and whatt after his byrthe he beerith.

The secunde quadrant royall is beryng in his cootarmur iij. thyngs calde the tokenys of armys, that is to say, iij. slowre delice, iij. sylcyals, iij. rosis, iij. chapplettis, iij. lebardis, iij. lyonys, and so the iiij. quadrat royall is to bere a beest raunpande: bebaly, lentally, and fessely.

Here shall be shewed what cootarmtris restryal ben, and weer the blaser shall begyn to blase.

Thre cootarmuris be ther called restryall in armys. Oon is whan a cootarmure is varri of dyuerse colowris to the poynt, and what colowre the poynt be of, the poynt is the felde. Ther the blaser shall begynne.

The secunde cootarmure restrials is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt, and whatt pale medyll in the poynt yt coloure is the selde the blasser shall blase from that coloure to the next coloure pale.

The threde cootarmure restrials is calde in armys whan a cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse colowris to the poynt, and whatt lettre mydyll in the poynt yt colowre is the selde. The blaseyr shall blase from yt colowre to the next colowre of the leste side of the cootarmure and blase the colowre sentri.

Merke what sentre fixal hangis gorgis and other diuerse here now following be calde in armys

A fentre in armys is called staker of tentis.

Fixiall be called in armys mylner pykes.

Mangys be called in armys a fleue.

Gorgys be called in armys water bulgees.

Elynellis be calde in armys iiij. quadrantis truncholis.

Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys.

Tortlettis be calde in armys wastell.

Diaclys be called in armys fcopprellys.

Myrris be calde in armys merowris or glaffes.

M

Feons be calde in armys brode arow hedys.

Tronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck y-kytt chagikli a sonder.

Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde.

Countretreuis is calde in armys whan halfe the beeft is of oon coloure and that other halfe of an other coloure.

Any cotarmure that berith a crosse to the poynt: the poynte is the felde, as Seynt George berith gollis fowre anglettis of silver, bot ayens this rule sum blaseris of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke folloyng.

This iij. termys of, and, with shall not be rehersed in armys, bot onys, any of thaym.

Ther be diverse beryngys of feeldys.

Dyuerse beryngis of seeldis ther be Oon is beryng hole selde, hit is clepyd in armis cloury.

The fecunde is beryng too feldis, hit is calde in armis countyly.

The threde is beryng too feldis in iiij. quarteris: hit is calde in armys quarily.

Ther bene iij. cote armurys grytty.

Thre cootarmuris grytty ther bene in armys. Oon is called checky that is whan the felde is chekerd with diverfe colouris.

The fecunde is calde wyndi, that is to fay whan the felde is made like wawis of oon coloure or of diuerfe colouris.

The threde is calde werry whan the felde is made like gobolettys of diuerse colowris.

In armys be ii. pinyonys, also it shewys wat clawry, counterly, and quarterly bene with other.

Ther be in armys calde ij. pynyonys, oon is whan the feeld his a fawtri, Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri counterly quarterly. Clawri is called playn of oon coloure. Cownterly is whan colowris quarterly be, ij. colowris sett in ij. quarteris.

The fecunde pynyon is called cheffrounce that is a couple of sparis, and that may be claury counterly, quarterli, gereri and byally.

Gereri is whan iij. cheffrounce be to gedur or moo.

Byall is called whan a barre is be twene ij cheffrounce.

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the lynage of coote armuris and how gentylmen shall be known from vngentylmen, and now here foloyng begynnyth the boke of blasyng of all man armys: in latyn, french, and English.

Explicit prima pars.

Here begynnyth the blafyng of armys.

I have shewyd to yow in thys booke a foore how gentilmen began, and how the law of armys was first ordant, and how moni colowris ther be in cootarmuris, and the difference of cootarmuris with mony other thynggis that here needis not to be reherfed. Now I intende to procede of fignys in armys and of the blafyng of all armys. Bot for to reherce all the fignys that be borne in armys as Pecok, Pye, Batt, Dragon, Lyon, and Dolfyn, and flowris and leeuys it was to long a tariyng, nor I can not do hit: ther be so mony. Bot here shall shortli be shewyd to blase all armys if ye entende diligentli to youre rulys. And be cause the cros is the moost worthi signe emong al signys in armys: at the cros I will begynne, in the wich thys nobull and myghti prynce kyng Arthure hadde grete trust so that he lefte his armys that he bore of iij. dragonys, and over that an other sheelde of iij. crownys, and toke to his armys a crosse of silver in a feelde of verte and on the right side an ymage of owre blessid lady hir sone in hir arme, and wt that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after, as hit is writyn in the bookis of cronyclis of his dedys, also I have red thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that bleffid man Marcuri as vincencius fayth in speculo historiali, of the maruellis deth of Julian thappostita emproure, lib. xx he saythe thangele brought vnto the foresayd Mercuri all armure necessari with a shelde of asure and a cros sturi with iiij. rosis of golde, as here in this and I fonde neuer that euer any armys waar fende from heuyn bot in theym was the fygne of the cros. Exceppid in tharmys of the kyng of fraunce the wiche armys certanli was fende by an awngell from heuyn, that is to fay, iij flowris in maner of swerdis in a felde of asure, as hit shewis here, the wich certan armys ware geuyn to the forfayd kyng of fraunce in fygne of euerlastyng trowbull and that he and his fuccessaries all way with bataill and swereddys shulde be punyshid.

I aske here moo questions of the crossis signe.

Now I turne agayne to the figne of the cros and ask a question: how mony crosses be borne in armys, to the wich question vnder a certan nowmbur I dare not answere, for cross innumerabull as borne now dayli, bot decendyng to eueri cross the wich afore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to discribe, emong the wich first the playn cross shall be discribed, of the wich cross moo dowt is be made then of mony odyr crosses, for as much as wyse men in blasyng of armys holde for a veri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowyst poynt of the sheelde, if the poynt be of oon coloure, and so that coloure that is in the poynt of the shelde is the felde of the armys.

Bot in that rule to remeue a way all dowtis, ye most merke dyligently: that, that rule is true with a littyll addicion, yt is to witte that in armys to be blased it is all way to begynne at the poynt of the sheelde: if the poynt be of oon coloure, that is true: if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys, and then withoute dowte ye shall begyn ther, or ellys not. And weer the coloures be equall ptid other on length or ouerwart then euermore ye shall begynne to blase thoos armys in the right side, and in that case ye shall have no respect to the poynt.

And iff it be asked how berith Seynt George, it is to be knaw that ye most say, latine, Portat vnum scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana de rubro. Gallice, Il port dargent vng cros playn de gowlez. Anglice, He beris a selde of siluer with a playn cros of gowles, as here apperith in they armys.

And the same maner of wyse are all crossis hauyng a playn cros to be blased. Therfor they er that say that Seynt george beris the selde of gowles with iiij quarteris of Siluer of whome the resonis I lowue not, for by thoos resonis a playn cros shulde neuer be founde in armys ner welny no differens in armys.

Off an cros of an equall length on eueri parte.

A playn cros is founde in armys differyng from the first cros, and hit is of an equall length on euri parte as it apperith here, and theys armys be harder then the other to blase as hit is opyn, for thendys of thys cros towchis not the hemmys or the vtter part of ye sheelde in no parte in wich ye shall say that he that beris theis armys, latine, sic. Ille portat de asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longitudinis ex omni parte. Gallice. Il port dargent vng cros playn de gowles. Anglice. He beris a selde of siluer with a playn cros of gowles, as here apperith in theys armys.

And the same maner of wyse as all crossis hauyng a playn cros to be blased, therfore thay er: yt say Seynt George beris the selde of gowles with iiij. quarteris of silver of whom the resonis I lowue not, for by thoos resonis a playn cros shulde neuer be founde in armys ner welny no differens in armys.

Off an cros of an equall length on eueri parte.

A playn cros is founde in armys differyng from the first cros, and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it apperith here, and they armys be harder then the other to blase as hit is opyn, for thendys of thys cros towchis not the hemmys or the vtter parte of ye sheelde in no parte in wich ye shall say that he that beris their armys, latine, sic. Ille portat de asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longitudinis ex omni parte. Gallice. Il port dasur vng cros playn dung longur p tout. Anglice. He berith asure

with a playn golden cros of equall length on e'uy parte. And this is the differans in blasyng, that all thendys of thys cros arne of equall length the which mai not be in the playn cros a fore, for the soote is the lengest parte, and hit be well made. And this differens shall appear bettir in a cootarmure then it doth in a sheeld and so ther is an euydent differens betwix y° ij. crossis aforsaid.

Off a playn cros strayte.

Ther is an oder cros equal straythyr in the myddis then in thenddys with opyn corneris as here not touchyng the vtterist parte of the sheelde in any part of the sheelde in any parte ther of, and hit is calde a cros patent. And ye shall say that he the wich beris this cros beris in this manner, latine sic. Ille portat vnam crucem argentatam patentem in campo nigro. Gallice. Il port de sable vng cros patee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith sable a cros paty of siluer.

Off a cros patent fixibyll.

This cros patent is made dyuerse in the sooto of the same as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cros patent fixible, for in the erth sych a cros may be pyochit, in the which cros, iii. of the heyr partes as opyn in the corneris and bradder than in the myddys, and his soote is disposid to piche in the erthe, latine. Ille portat de rubro cum vna cruce figitiua de albo. Gallice. Il port de gullis vng cros patee siche dargent. Et anglice. He berith gullys and a cros paty fixibill of siluer. And knawe ye that ther be mony crossis the wych may be maade sixibill, as hit shall be shewd here solowyng in dyuerse.

Off a playn cros cordyd.

Among odyr crossis oon is sounde the wich is calde a corddid cross as here it is shewed is this cross the wich is calde a corddid cross, for hit is made of cordys, the wich certan cross I see bot late, in the armys of a nobull man: the wich in very deed was summe tyme a crasty man a roper as he hym selfe sayd. And ye shall say of him that berith they armys latine. Ille portat gowles cum vna cruce plana cordata de argento. Gallice sic. Il port de goulles & vny cross playn cordee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith gullis and a cross playn cordyd of syluer.

Off a cros playn perforatid.

Ther is an odyr cros playn the wich meruelully fro the playn cros of Seynt George differis, as here apperith. And here it is to be merkyd, that thoppynyon of sum men sayng is, that their armys be chekkerd armys, and this oppynyon is vtturli to be repreuyd for armys may not be checkerd bot at the lest in the nombur of iiij. and

in a grettyr nombur they may wele be made, as afterward shall be shewed. Therefor it is to be said, latine sic. Ille portat vnam crucem argenteam persoratam in campo nigro. Et gallice sic. Il port de sable vng cros dargent ptee. Anglice. He berith sable and a cros persoratid of silver.

Off a befantid cros.

Over theis crossis we have an odyr cross the wiche I sawe late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it shewis. And this is calde a besant cross for it is made all of besanttis, and sych a cross may be made als sone with lytill cakys as with besanttys, for besantys and lytill caykys differ not bot in colore, for besanttis be ever of golden coloure, no the coloure of the besant shall be expressed in blasyng of armys, for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for there he no besantis bot of golde, therefor it is to be sayd, latine sic. Ille portat vnam crucem calentatam in campo rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cross besauntee. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a cross besountid.

Off a cros flurry.

How folowith an odyr cros flurry, the wich is so called as it apperith here. And therfor hit is calde a flourishyng cros, for hit has flouris in eueri ende vpwarde that is to say saue the soote, thys cros flurri sum tyme is borne in armys sixabull. And then it is calde in armys a cros flurri sixabull, for in iij. of his endys he is florishyng and in the soote pichabull or sixabull. Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit, latine. Portat vnam crucem auream floridam in campo asoreo. Et gallice. Il port dasur vng croys slouretee dor. Anglice. He berith asure and a cros slurri of golde.

Now here shall be shewyd of a cros sturri patent in armys.

Now folowith anodyr cros the wich is called a cros flurry patent, as here it apperith. And hit is calde a cros flurri patent for he hath his endis opyn and in ye myddys of eueri ende apperith an other thryde in the maner of a flowre as it is opynly shewed in this cros. Therfore it shall be sayd that the berer of theys armys beris in this wyse as foloth first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem floridam patentem de auro in campo azurio. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng patee slouretee dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure with a cros patent slurri of golde.

Ye shall understand here of a playn wateri cros.

Mooreouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cros the wich certanly is calde a watery cros, and hit is calde a wateri cros for hit is made bi the maner of water trowbulled with wynde, as here hit shewys in theys armys. Therfor he the wich berith theys armys beris in this wyse as it shall solow first in latyn thus. Portat vnam

crucem

gowles vng cros playn vndee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a playn wateri cros of sylver.

Also ther is a cros that is calde inuechyt.

In armys also ar sounde moo crossis the wich ar made of colowris inuekhyt or indentit as here in thys cros apperith. And it is calde a cros inuekkyt for the cause that hit has ij. colouris, oon put in to an other. And of him that beris theys armys ye shall say first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem planam inuectam de coloribus albis et nigris in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cros playn verre dargent and sable. Anglice. He berith gowles and a cros of silver and sable inuekkyt.

Off another maner cros that is calde a cros croslet.

Yett folowith an other cros the wich is calde a cros crossit or crosset, and hit is calde crossit for in e'ui ende he is crossit as here apperis. Bot this cross is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe as other crossis neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in divynutius that is to say in littyll crossis crossit, and then tharmys ar powderit with lyttyll crossis cruciatit. And ye shall say thus of hym yt berys theys armys first in latyn. Ille portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo asoreo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng cross croycee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a cross crosset of silver. And whan such crossis ar borne and put in armys as I said asore in dymynutius and wt owte any c'tan nombre then thay ar called in french crossettys.

Moreouer ther is a cros masculatit as here it folowis.

Be it knowe: that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is perforatit, in the masculys as it is opyn in the persyng be e solowyng. And thus ye most blase him, first in latyn in thys wyse. Ille portat vnam crucem masculatam persoratam de rubeo in scuto argenteo. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent vng cros de gulles mascule psee. Anglice sic. He berith silver with a cros of gowles, masculatit persoratit.

Ther is a mylneris cros as here it shall be shewed.

Here folowis an other cros the wich is calde the cros of a milne for hit is made to the simplitude of a certan instrument of yrne in mylnys the wich berith the mylne ston by the wich instrument: that ston in his cros is borne equally that he declyne not over mych on the right parte nor on the lefte part, bot mynistering to everi part that: that is his equally and with owte frawde. And thys is geuyn to jugis to bere in theyr armys: and to thos that have jurisdiction vnder theym. That is to say as the forsayd instrument is directe to the mylne stone equalli and withowte gyle. So thos juges ar bondyn

bondyn to gyffe equalli to eueri man his right. And it is to be fayd yt the possession of their armys beris in this wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem mole dinarem argenteam in campo rubeo. Et iam gallice. Il port gowles vng cros moleyne dargent. Anglice. He berith gowles and a mylneris cros of siluer.

Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn.

Certan we have a cros the wich is calde a cros turnyt agayn, and this cros is calde retornyt: for the cause yt thendys of this cros on everi side ar retornytt agayn bit he maner of a ramys horne. And he that beris theis armys beris in this wise first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem auream reversam in scuto asureo. Gallice sic. Il port dasur vng cros recerculee dor. Anglice sic. He beris asure with a cros reversit of golde.

Off a cros-fforkyd.

Under stande ye that ther be other men the wich beer in theys armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is. And hit is called forkyd: for as moch as that all thendys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd. Therfore hit shall be sayd of thos men that berit theys armys in this whise, primo latine. Portat vnam crucem surcatam de auro in campo asureo. Gallice. port dasur vng cros dor. Anglice. He berith asure with a cros forkyd of golde.

Off a cros engraylid or engradid.

Also ther be certayn nobull men the wich beer a cros engradyd or engraylid, as it apperis here folowyng, and hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also well ouer his length as ouer his breed. Neuerthelees this engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros: bot rather an endentyng as truth is, bot it is the comune maner of spekyng in theys armys. Therfore ye most say as I sayd afore. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse. First in latyne thus. Portat vnam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo. Et iam Gallice. Il port de gullys vng cros ingral dargent. Anglice. He beris gowlys and a cros ingrayled of siluer.

Off a cros cutoff.

I fynde yet an othyr cros the wich is borne mony timys in tharmys of nobull men, the wich is calde a cros truncatid, and hit is calde trunkatid for hit is made of ij. treys the boys cut a way, as here. Therfore it is to be fayd that the possessor of theys armys beres in latine thus. Portat vnam crucem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo. Et Gallice. Il port de gulles vng cros recopee dargent. Anglice. He berith gowles with a cros trunkatid of filuer.

Off a knotty cros,

Knowe ye yit after theys croffis ther is an other cros the wiche is calde a knotty cros: the wich in certan is calde so for hit has in e'uy ende certan knottis, as here. And it is to be sayde of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse. Primo latine. Ipse portat vnam crucem auream nodulatam in scuto asoreo. Et Gallice. Il portat dasur vng cros botone dor. Anglice. He beris asure with a cros knotty of goolde.

And thys cros is founde other while pycche or figityue in armys, and then his foote is figityue as I fayd afore.

Off a cros flurri knottid.

Over thies crossis we have a certan cross flurri of the wiche it is spokyn assore, the wiche cross flurri is sounde knotty as here. And that is as I sayd assore whan knottys ar sounde in thendys and the anglis of the sayd cross. And the berer of the sayd armys latine. Portat vnam crucem nodulatam floridam auream in campo de asuro. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng cross floretee botone dor. Anglice. He berith asure and a cross flurri knotty of golde.

off a cros dowbull ptitid.

A cros dowbull is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobullmen the wych certan cros is calde a dowbull ptitid cros. For if it be deuydid or partid after the long way or the brode way yit ther abydys on dowbull cros as we may se here. Yit I have seen many nobullmen dowttyng of thys cros moore then of any cros aforesaid: the wich neverthelees after long disputacionis in thoppynion aforesaid restid and concludid. Therfore he that beris theys armys, latine sic. Portat vnam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ingro. Gallice sic. Il port sable vng cros dowble petie dargent. Anglice sic. He berith sable and a cros dowble pertitid of silver.

Off a cros dowble ptitid florishid.

This cros dowble partitid is varied fum timys, and then hit is called a cros dowble partitid florishid, as here. Neuertheles hit is calde a cros flurri impropurli as sum men sayen for hit saylith the myddys of that slowre as anoon hit shall solow in the next armys, the wich certan myddys by no maner of wyse in that cros dowble partitid may be, as anoon it shall be shewed. Bot he that berith theis armis latine. Portat vnam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubeo. Gallice. Il port de gowles vng cros double ptie sloretee dor. Anglice. He berith gowles and a cros dowble partitid shurri of golde.

Off a cros tripartitid florishid.

Bot as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros dowble partitid storishid for ther faylith the myddys of the cros by the wich the cros storishid is made psite as here hit is opyn, the wich certan myddys putt ther to it shall not be called a cros dowble partitid storished. Bot rathir it shall be calde a cros thresolde partitid sturri, and then it is well blased, for and it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes, all way oon parte shall abyde triptitid in the myddys of the cros as it is opyn in tharmys afore wryttyn. And therfore he that berith theis armis, latine. Portat vnam crucem triptitam de argento in campo de asuro. Gallice. Il port daser vng cros tresoys p'tee storetee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith of asure with a cros triptitid sloree of siluer.

Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or vmbratid.

A dowte theer is yit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here solowyng. And knaw ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for euermore thys shadow is made of blacke coloure, of whatsumeuer coloure the selde be of, the shadow is made of blacke, and the bodi of the same shadow is of ye same coloure with the selde. And he that berith theys arms, latine. Portat vnam crucem vmbratam in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor vng cros moleyne vmbre. Anglice. He berith of golde with a mylneris cros vmbratid or shadowyd.

Off a cros floree patent vmbratid.

Another fampull is sene of the vmbracion of a certayn cros, and thys cros is calde a cros sloree vmbratid as apperith here, bot truly spekyng and propurli it is no cros: bott a shadow of such a cros, and the reson is, for the lode of the said shadow is of the same coloure with the felde. And so the colore that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadow. And thos that beer thes armys, latine. Portant vnam crucem sloridam patentem vmbratam in campo rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng cros patee sloritee vmbre. Anglice sic. He berith of gowles and a cros patent slore vmbratyd.

Off a cros flori patent vmbratit and perforatid.

Neuertheles after sum men thys shadoyd cros otherwyse is persid maruelusly as it solowith here and than hit is calde a cros sloori patent vmbratyd and persoratid for hit accordis with the croos precedyng exceppid the persong in the myddys of the sayd shadoo. And then hit shall be sayd that he the wiche berith this cros, latine. Portat vnam crucem sloridam patentem vmbratam persoratam cum rubio in campo aureo.

Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng croys patee slorotee vmbre & parte de gowles.

Anglice. He berith of golde a cros patent slurri shadoyd & perfyd with gowles.

Blaseris moost beware of theis armys vmbratid of the wich: mony rewles be shewed afore. Bot for the blasyng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys craste take the rule goyng afore that is to wite of the colowris transmutid as ye saw afore. Bot ther be certan nobuls and gentilmen in Englonde the wich beere shadoys diuerse in theyr armys as Lyon, Antlop and other, and they that bere theys armis and hit be a lyon ye shall sai in latyn. Portat vnam leonem vmbratum in campo aureo. Gallice. Il port dor et vng leon vmbree. Anglice. He berith of golde and a lyon vmbratid.—And men say that such personys as beer theys vmbratid armys had there p'genitoris beryng the same not vmbratid bot hole. Bot the possessions and the patrimonyes descendid to other men, then the neuoys or kynnysmen leuyng in goodehoope and trustyng to haue the possessions of their p'genitoris: beer their armys vmbratid, all oder differens aforesaid leuing, for when they haue that patrimony: that that trustit oon, soon thay may beer that lion or other beest of the same coloure the wiche theyr progenytoris bare, and it is bettyr to beer thos armis vmbratit then hoolly to leess theyr progenitouris armys.

Yitt here folowis an odir cros hemyt or borderit as apperis.

A gret dowte yit remaynys a nendys blaseris of armys in dysferens betwix thys cros simbriatit or borderit, as here now apperis and the forsayd cros vmbratit, in so much that they ar mych like, and it apperis in the first sight that they be bot oon, bot and a man beholde well ther is a gret differens, for the bordir of thys cros is variet as well from the coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde, and elles is ther no dowte. Therfore it shall be sayde of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem simbriatam siue borduratam cum argento in campo rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port de gulles vng crois slouretee patee percee de sabul bordure dargent. Anglice sic. He berith goules with a cros slurri patent persit of sable borderit wt siluer.

Now folowis an ermyn cros as it shall be shewyd.

Nor certan ther is an ermyn cros, and hitt is a meruelus cros of ye wich ther was a disputacion at london by a certan herrowde of Bretan. And it was determynyt that theys armys may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis. And thys cros is calde an ermyn cros, and it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse as it shall folow, first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem ereminalem. Et gallice sic. Il port

vng croys eremine. Anglice sic. He berith a cros ermyn. And here ye moost note that the coloure in theys armys shall not be expressit for this cros ner theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that is to say allone of blacke and white the wich ar the proper coloris of theys armys.

Sufficientli is spokyn of crossis afore, now solowis an odir treteys of diuerse armys quarteryt as here shall be shewet.

Off armys quarterit fum ar armis quarterit playn fum quarterit engradit. Sum quarterit irrafit. Sum quarterit inueckyt. Sum quarterit indentit of the wich it shall be spokyn euerith oon after other, and first of tharmys playn.

Itt shall be shewyd first of armys quarterit playn.

Thre maner of wyse armys may be quarterit. The first maner is opyn whan ij dyuerse armys ar borne quarterli, as it is opyn and playn in tharmys of the kyng of Fraunce and of England. And ye shall say of hym yt beris theys armys thus as folowys, first in latyn. Ille portat arma regis Francie & Anglie qurteriata. Et Gallice sic. Il port les armes de France et d'angle terre quarteles. Anglice sic. He beris tharmys of France and Englonde quarterli. And it shall not be tedeus to no man that Fraunce is put before Englonde in blasyng, bot the cause is this, for tharmys of Fraunce in armys be put afore, and we have a generall rule yt whensumeuer in armys be ij. colouris or moo in the poynt of the shelde, then ye shall not begyn at the poynt to blase them, bot in the right p'te or side of thos armys, that same coloure ther sounde in the right side of yt shelde is not the selde of tharmys, for it mai fortune it is not the gretist coloure in tharmys aforsayd bot les or with othir equall, and nevertheles ye shall begyn to blase ther.

Off armys quart'ly borne now it shall be shewyd.

The secunde maner of wyse of beryng quarterit armys is when iiij diuerse armys quarili be borne as here is shewyt. And he that beris theys armys: beris iiij diuerse armys quarili, latine sic. Ille portat quatuor arma diuersa quarciata. Gallice sic. Il port quarter armes diuerse quartelees. Anglice sic. He berith iiij. armys diuerse quarterli. And then is it be askyt how theys armys shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn in the heyst cornett ouer the right side precedyng to eu'y armys, tharmys in the right side blasit: ye most go to the odir side and then to the thirde side and after to the last. And ye most know that theys armys rehersit afore be playn armys quarterit.

Ther is an other maner of beryng of armys quarterit when ij armis quarterit be borne quarterli, and it is borne most in armis of quenys and so bare that noble quene of England quene Anna wyfe to that royall prince kyng Richard the fecunde: the wich bare tharmis of England and of Fraunce and of the mp'or of Almayn quarterli and in viij p'tes, that is to fay in the right fide of the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce iij. flore delucis of golde in a felde of asure, and in the secunde quarter iij libartis of golde in a felde of gowles, and in ye thirde quarter an egle splayd we ij neckis, and in the iiij a blake lyon rampyng in a felde of siluer, and so chaungeably she bare they armys in xvi quarteris the wich is seen in any armys.

Off armys quarterit and engraylyt now shall be shewytt.

Now I shew yow yt sum time we have armys quarterit and engraylit, that is to witt whan eu'y armys in his quarterit is engraylit as here apperis, and it shall be sayd of him yt beres their army thus, first in latyn. Ille portat de auro and rubro arma quarteriata & ingradata. Et gallice sic. Il port dor et gowles quartlee engreylee. Anglice sic. He berith of golde and gowles quarterly engraylit. And thei ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon coloure into another coloure.

Off armys quarterit and irrafyt now I will speke.

Certan armys that be quarterit and irrasit as here apperis, the wich certan armys ar called quarterit armys irrasit, for the colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware toke away from another. And it shall be sayd of him yt beris theis armys in latyn thus. Portat arma quarteriata irrasa de albo & nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dargent et sable quartele irrase. Anglice sic. He beris siluer and sable quarterely irrasyd.

Off armys quarterit inueckyt now here it shall be shewyt.

Ther be yet fownde armys quarterli inueckyt, or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of cololowris inueckyt as here apperis, the wich for soth ar calde armis quarterit inueckit or of colowris inueckyt, for in them ar ij colouris quarterli put: ye toon into the othir, and so oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir. Therfore it is said of hi yt beres their armys in this wise, first in latyn thus. Ille portat quarteriatam de asurio et auro inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port quartli verre dasur et dor. Anglice sic. He berith quarterli inueckyt of asure and golde.

Now off armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd.

Quarterit armys be founde diuerse the wych ar calde indentit as here apperis: and they ar calde indentit for ij colowris oon into anothir by the maner of teth ar indentit: as is opyn in the shelde. And thus ye shall blase theym first in latyn. Portat arma quarteriata

quarteriata identata de rubio et auro. Gallice sic. Il port quartertlee endentlee de gowles et dor. Anglice. He berith quarterli endentit of gowles and golde.

Off armys partit aftir the long way here shall be shewyt.

I intende now to determyn of armys partit after the longe way the wich certan partyng after the longe way or on length is made many maner of wyse. The first p'ticion for soth is of ij colouris in armys after the long way in the playne maner.

Ther is also a p'tyng of armys of ij. colouris ingradyt.

And also ther is a p'tyng of ij colowris irrasit.

Also forsoth ther is a partyng of ij colowris inueckyt

And ther is an othir partyng of ij colowris ardentit.

Ther is also a partyng of ij colowris clowdit or nebulatit.

And moreouer ther is a partyng of ij colowris watery.

Fyrst I shewyd to yow that ther be certan armys partit after the long way of ij colowris in the playn way as here apperis in theys armys. And they ar calde partit armys for they be made of ij colouris equalli partit. And he that beris theis armys beris thus in latyn. Ille portat arma partita plana secundum longum de asorio et albo. Gallice sic. Il port dasur et dargent playn partee. Anglice sic. He berith asure and silver playn partit.

Off armys partit the long way ingralyt 1 will shew here.

Also ther is particion of armys engralyt the long way as is said afore bi engraylyng of ij colouris togedir as here apperis. And they armys ar calde armys engraylyt partit after the long way of siluer and sable. And it shall be sayd of him that berith thes armys in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum ingradata de argento et nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dargent ingraylee et sable partee du long. Anglice sic. He berith syluer and sable ingraylit partit after the long way.

Here now it shall be shewyt of armys partit and irrasit.

The thrid maner of wife ar founde armys partit of ij. colowris and irrafit as here, of the wich it is to be fayd: as afore of quarterit armys irrafit. And he that beris theys armys: beris in this wyfe as follows first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum irrafa de argento et rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port partee du long dargent et de gwles race. Anglice sic. He berith armys partit on length of silver and gowles

Off armys partit the long way and inueckyt now I will speke.

Also the fourith maner of wyse: armys partit ar borne after the longe way of ij colouris inueckyt as here apperis. And theis armys be calde inueckyt for the colowris be put oon into anothir on round wyse. And they armys differ moch fro tharmys next beyng afore irrasit. Wherfore it shall be sayd of hym the wich beris they armys thus as it shall follow first in latyn thus. Ipse portat arma partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubeo inuectis. Gallice sic. Il port partee verre du long dargent et de gowles. Anglice sic. He berith partit inueckyt on lengthe of silver and gowles.

Off armys partit on the long way and indentyt her it is shewyd.

Sotheli anothir maner of partyt armys ther is the wiche is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long way of ij. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt indentytt, for thys cause that ij diuerse colowris ar put togethir: that is to say white and blac ar put togedir: after the maner of menis tethe as it is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt. And therfore ye shall say of hym the wych beris theys armys in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata. Gallice sic. Il port partee endentee du long dargent & sable. Et anglice sic. He berith armys partit indentit on length of siluer and sable.

Off armys partyt aft' the long way clowdy or nebulatyd.

In the fext maner of wyse ther be armys borne partyt after the long way nebulatyt as here it shall be shewyd in this scochon. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd for ij colowris ar put togedre by the manere of clowdys. Therfore the possessor of theys armys beris in thys wise as it shall be sayd, first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et asorio innebulata. Et gallice sic. Il port partie du long dargent & dasur innevve. Anglice sic. He beris armys partytt on length of silver and asure innebulatyt.

Off armys partyt watci of filuer and gowles this schochon is.

Moreouer off theys armys aforefayd yit there be borne armys partyt after the longe way, and they be watteri as herein this scochon it apperith, and theys armis ar calde watteri: for ij colowris ar incariet oon into an othir by the maner of water trobulde wt wynde. And ye shall say of him that beres theis armys in thys wyse as follows: first in latyn. Portat arma partyta vndosa secundum longum de argento et rubeo. Gallice sic. Il port partiee du long dargent et de gowles vndee. Et Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt the long way of sylver and gowles watteri.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys partyt ouerwart.

Here now follows to fe of armys partyt ouerwart, the which certan particion ouerwart is made as mony wyfe as is the partycion on length, that is to fay on the playn way ouerwart, ingraylyt, irrafit, inueckyt, indentit, innebulatit, and watteri. Werfore of theys certayn shall be shewyd by signys, and first I begyne at playn armys ouerwart, as here it shall be shewyd. And it shall be sayd of hym that berithe theys army in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita extranssuso plana de auro & asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port partiee transsusie dor & dasur. Anglice sic. He berith golde and asure partit ouerwart. Knaw ye that here is no dowte of that first rule: that is to say that a man shall begyn at the poynt of the shelde to blase for here is as mych coloure of golde as of asure.

Off armys irrafit ouerwart now here it shall be shewyt.

Now of anothir maner of partycion of colouris in armis ouerwarte I will speke. And it is calde irrasit as here it shall appere in this scochion, of the wich it is to be sayd that the gentyllman the wich beris theys armys beris in this maner as solowis, first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita extranssuso trasa de auro et rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port partiee transsuerse irrase dor et gowles. Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt ouerwart irrasyt of golde and gowles.

Now of armys partyt ouerwart ye shall have an exemple.

Armys ther be also indentyd ouerwart and partyt. And they be calde indentyd for theyre colowris as is sayd afore ar put oon into anothir bi the maner of mennis tethe. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma partita extranssuso indentata de auro et asorio as asore is rehersit. Et Gallice sic. Il port partiee de trauers dor et dasur endentee. Anglice sic. He berith armys partyt ouerwarte indentytt of golde and asure.

And to reherse moore of partyt armys ouerwarte it nedis not for it is rehersyt sufficiently in the rules next afore in armys partyt on lengthe. Therfore it shall not be rehersyt here agayn, quia inutilis est repeticio vnius ad eiusdem, and that is to say, it is an unpfitabull rehersyng of oon thyng to reherse the same agayn in the next sentans. Therfore to speeke moore of armys partit and sigure theym: other of ingraylit or irrasit inueckyt indentit nebulatyt and undatyt: it nedys not, for they be taght sufficiently in the long way. And I believe it shall be hard to synde mony moo armys partyt after the long way or overwart then ar rehersit afore. Neverthelees if any be sounde or sene, in theym the same rules shall be observit as is rehersit afore, and it is enogh for all armys on that maner to be blasit that any gentyllman berith partyt.

Off armys the wich ar calde cheiff or an hede I will shewe.

Sotheli certan men wolde: yt theys armys after rehersitt shulde be calde armys partyt, the wich certanli er for yt that ther is no verri particion of the colouris or

any liclenes of dyursion of colouris. Certanly in armys p'titit is requyrit alway that the p'tys of the colouris be equall, and that is not trew in this figure, for the moore p'te bp mych is siluer. Therfore ye shall say of him that beris theys armys thus first in latyn. Portat de argento et caput scuti de asorio cum duabus maculis p'foratis de auro. Gallice sic. Il port dargent vng cheisf dasor et deux molettis p'forat dor. Et Anglice sic. He berith siluer a cheisf or chestan of asure and ij molettys p'forat of golde.

And ye shall knaw that in theys armys the rule afore wretyn most be considerit, that is to say, that at the coon it is to begyn to blase if that colowre of the coon be gretter or more copyous coloure in armys as it is sayd afore. And moreouer it is to be merkyt that no armis awte to be calde p'tyt armis bot iff they be made of ij colouris onys partit and no more, for armys palit ar not callit: nor awe not to be calde partyt armys all-thogh they be made of ij colouris, for thos colowris not allonli onys bot dyuerse tymys ar partyt as here apperis. And theys armys be calde palit armys for the be made bi the man' of palis. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma palata de auro et asorio. Gallice sic. Il port pale dor et dasur. Anglice sic. He berith pale of golde and asure.

Off armys palit vndalit now here it shall be shewyt.

Palyt armys of tyme ar founde vndatyt, that is to say watter as here apperis. And theys be calde palyt armys vndalyt to the difference of barrit armys vndalyt, the wich armys barrit may also be vndalyt as after shall be shewyt. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys thus in latyn. Portat arma palata vndata vel vndosa de rubeo et argento. Et gallice sic. Il port palee vndee de gowles et dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith paly vndalyt of gowles and siluer.

Off armys palit crokyt and sharpe now I will speke.

Loke and beholde how mony maner of wyse thes palit armys be borne dyuerseli, as it is shewyt in thys boke, and their armys now shewyt here: be calde palit crokyt and sharpe, for in they armys ij coloris paly ar put togethir: oon into anothir crokytly and sharpe. Therfore it shall be sayd of hi' the wich beris thes armis in thys wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma palata tortuosa acuta de nigro et argento. Gallice sic. Il port pale daunsete de sable et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith pale crokyt and sharpe of sable and syluer.

Off armys barrit playn now here it shall be shewyt.

Here in thys chapyture afore is determynyt of palit armis and in thys chapyture now following it shall be determined of barrit armys, for the wich it shall be know that

armys may be mony maner of wyse barrit, and the first maner of wyse is playn barrit, as here apperis. And ye shall know that ther be certan armys barrit playn, and then ye shall nott nede to say in the blasyng of theys armys: he berith playne armys barrit. Bot in all othyr disperyng armys barrit: ye most nedys declare the blasyng of theym howe thoos barrit armys differ from playn, for sum be barrit w' a lyon raumpyng or a grehonde or odir beestis and sum be barrit and powderit with cros crossettys molettys scresentis smale briddis or other difference bot as for theys playn armys afore ye shal say in latyn in thys wyse. Portat arma barrata de argento & nigro. Et gallice sic. Il port barre dargent et sale. Anglice sic. He berith barri of siluer and sable.

Off barrit armys undatyt now I wyll shew as apperith.

Knaw ye for certan that armys barrit othir wile be barrit and vndatit that is to say wateri, as here it apperith. And they be called barrit vndatit for they be made of ij colouris metyng togedre by the maner of a floyng watre as it is opyn afore. And ye shall say of hym that beris theis armys in this wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma barrata vndata de nigro et albo. Gallice sic. Il port barri vndee de sable et dargent. Anglice sic. He beris barri vndatit of sable and silver.

Off armys barrit and inueckyt ye shale have exemple.

Barrit armys inueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentillmen, as here is shewyd. And thay ar called inueckyt for in eueri barre ij colouris ar put inueckyt by the maner of a rounde way as is sayd afore. And he yt beres this armys beres in this wyse, first in latyn thus. Portat arma barrata de coloribus rubeo et albo inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port barri verree de go nles et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith barri inueckyt of gowles and siluer. And I begyn with gowles for that coloure is the first in the right cornett.

Off armys barryt crokyt and sharpe as here after is shewit.

Gentillmen ther be certanli the wich bere armis barrid crokyt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys, and thay be called armys barrit for difference of armys the same maner of wyse palit: and thay be called crokyt and sharpe, for as it is sayd afore ij colowris ar put togethyr crokytli and sharpe. Therfore it shall be sayd that the lorde the which beris theys armys berith in this wyse, first in latyn. Il portat arma barrata tortuoso et acuto de nigro et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port barri dauncetee acute de sable et dor. Anglice sic. He berith barris crokyt and sharpe of sable and golde.

Now it shall be shewyd of armys that ar bendly barryt.

Ther be forfothe certan armys bendli barrit, and thei be called bendli barrit, and for this cause they be calde bendly barrit, for ij colouris ar iunyt together in euery barre bendly, bendly, as it is opyn here in theis armis. And therfore it shall be sayd of him that beris theis armys: in this wyse as solowis, first in latyn thus. Ipse portat arma bendaria de rubro et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port barre bendee de gowles et dor. Anglice sic. He berith barri bendy of gowles and golde.

Bot neuerthelees ye most dyligentli attende in the blasyng of sych armys: as palyt barit and bendyt, for and they ben not suttelly consauyt a man sodanly onswering may lightly in thoos armys be dissayuyt. For certanly thoos armys be called palyt armys in the wich ar sownde so many palys of oon colowre as ar of another. And iff the palys of bothe the colowris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt.

In diverse armys of gentillmen be sownde, ij palis of oon colowre, and iij of another as here in their armys solowyng it shall be shewed, that is to say there be iij palys of gowles and ij of golde for of the colowre of reede apperith iij partes in the shelde and bot ij allone of the colowre of golde. Therefore the gentillman that berith their armys: beris in this wise and thus ye shall say of him, first in latyn thus.

Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic.

Il port de gowles et deux pales dor. Et anglice sic.

He berith gowlys and ij palis of golde.

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lees barrid.

Ye most also dilygently attende to the nombre of both too colowris in armys palyt barrit or lees barrit of the wich lyttyll barris ye most beware when thay be sownde in armys, as here it is shewyd in they armys, for sych lynes be called lyttill barris to the difference of littill barris. And it shall be sayde that the gentillman the wich berith they armys beris in this wyse, first in latyn thus as solowis:

Portat vnam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng barree et deux barrelettee dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles oon barre and ij litell barris of syluer.

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid and litell barris florishyt.

Beholde how the forfayd letill barris ar othyrwyse made slorishyngli and than thei be calde florishyt as herein thys scochon. And they be calde florishit: for they be made bi ye maner of a flowre deluce. And ye shall say of him that is possessor of theys armys in thys wyse as folowys, first in latyn thus. Portat vnam barram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio. Gallice sic. Il port dasor vng barriee et deux barrelettes florit dargent. Anglice sic. He berith asure oon bar and ij. litill barris florishyt of syluer.

Now I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here.

Otherwyse ther is borne in armys a bende as is sounde in dyuerse armys of certannoble gentilmen as here now itt shall be shewyt. And ye moost knawe that it is calde a bende the wich begynnys at the right corner or the horne of the shelde: and discendith to ye lest side of the same sheelde: to the different of sissures or of litell stauys of the wich it shall be spokyn after. And of hym that has they armys ye shall say thus as solowys, first in latyn. Portat vnam bendam de rubio in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor vng bende de gowles. Anglice sic. He beth golde and a bende of gowles.

Off litell bendys in armys now here is an exempull.

Knaw ye how afore it is fayd that certan lyttyll barris ar borne in armys mony tymys. On the fame maner of wife ar borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyt. And they be calde bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys as it is opyn. And of hym that beris theys thus it shall be sayd, first in latyn as here follows. Portat vnam bendam & duas bendulas de auro in campo blodeo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasor vng bend et deux bendelettis dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure a bende and ij bendils of golde. And thes bendys ar othirwyse florishyt as is shewyt in the sigure afore in barris. And in diuerse armys they be sounde that they be chenyt, and sum be powderit with molettis, and sum with odir dysferans the wich nedys not to be figurit here.

Off armys palit and bendyt now here it shall be shewyde.

The best maner of wyse certanly of beryng of dyuerse armys in oon sheelde is in theys bendys bering for a man that has a patrimony lest by his fadyr, and other certan londys by his mother, cumyng to him to the wich londys of his moderis ar appropurt armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys armys coom to her by the way and discent of hir progenyturis, then may the hayre and hym list bere the boott armys of his fadyr in ye hooll shelde. And in syche a bende he may bere his moderis armys as herein the scochon afor' apperis. And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma palata de argento et rubio cum vna benda de nigro. Gallice sic. Il port palee dargent et de gowles et vng bende de sabull. Anglice sic. He berith palee of syluer and gowles with a bende of sabull.

And othyrwyse in syche a bende ther is sounde iij molettys or macules of golde.

Off armys bende fufillyt here now I will exempull.

Moreouer ther be founde in armys other certan bendys to fum man strange from theys, and here I wyll shew to yow a bende the wich is calde a bende fusillit: as here apperith

in this scochon. And it is calde fusualit for it is made all of fusillis of the wich certan fusillis more shall be spokyn afterward. Bot he the wich has they armys beres in latyn thus. Portat vnam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo asorio. Gallice sic. Il port dasur vng bendee fusillee dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure a bende fusillit of golde.

And thys bende mony tymys is borne with strangeris and specialli in Burgon.

Here now it shall be spokyn of dyuerse borduris in armys.

Bordures many and dyuerse ar sounde in armys and ar borne of many nobull men: of the wich sum be playn, sum ingraylit, sum talentit, sum playn powderit, sum chekerit, sum gownettyt, sum inueckyt, of the wiche it shall be spokyn eu'yche oon after ordir. And first of playne borduris I will speke as here it apperes. And the bordure is calde playne when it is made playn of oon colowre aloon, as here in thys scochon. And it shall be sayde of hym that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn thus. Portat tres rosas rubias in campo argenteo cum vna bordura de rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent crois rosis de goules et vng bordure de gowles. Et anglice sic. He berith siluer, iij rosis of gowles and a bordure of gowles.

Off armys bordurit and ingraylit now here follows exemple.

Armys with a bordure ingraylit other while ar borne of certan nobullmen as here now is shewit in thys schochon. And sych a bordure is calde a bordure ingraylit for the colowre of hym is put gre by gre into the selde of tharmys as it is opyn here. And the possessor of theys armys beres in latyn tong thus as follows. Portat arma de auro symboliata sine bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tribus maculis persoratis de nigro. Gallice sic. Il port dor trois mullettis persoratee de sable vng borduree ingraylee de sable. Anglice sic. He berith golde iij molettis persoratit of sabull and a bordure ingraylit of sabull.

Now of armys borderit and talentit I will shew exemple.

Ther is borne in armys a certan bordure talentit as here, and it is not necessari here to expres the colowre of the talentis or besantis: for thay be eur of golde. And it shall be sayd of him that beris thes armis in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnum signum capitale de rubio in campo albo borduratum cum rubio talentatim. Gallice sic. Il port dargent vng cheueron de gowles borduree de gowles talentee. Et anglice sic. He berith siluer a cheueron of gowles bordurit with gowles talentyt.

Off armys bordurit hauing ij cheuerons of siluer and c'
Understonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in armys powderit dyuerse ways
otherwyse

otherwyse with molettis with rosis or with littyl crossis or with besantis or oder dyuerse. And it is calde a bordure powderit when any thyng is in that bordure: of whatsumeuer signe it be, as it is sayd afore, and theys signys as rosis moletis and other ar not countit for certan nombur: for ye nombur of that powderyng excedis the nombur of ix. And then y' bordure is calde powderit as here. And ye shall say that the possessor of theys armys beres in this wyse as follows, first in latyn thus. Portat vnum scutum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et vna bordura pulu'rsata cum talentis. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles deux cheuerons dargent et vng bordure de gowles powdree talentee. Anglice sic. He berith gowles ij cheuerons of siluer and a bordure powderit with besantis.

Yit ther is another maner bordure that is calde checkert.

We have yit another bordure in armys the wich is calde a bordure chekkerit. And it is calde a chekkerit bordure for hit is made of ij colowris by the maner of a chekker as here it apperis. And it shall be sayd of hym the wich beris theys armys in this wyse as folowys, first in latyn thus. Portat vnam crucem rubiam planam in campo argenteo cum vna bordura scaccata de nigro et argento. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent vng croys playn de gowles borduree chekkee de sable et dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith siluer oon cros playn of gowles a bordure chekkerit with sabull and siluer.

Off borduris gobonatit now here is an exempull.

Knaw ye moreouer that yit by side theys armys the wich I have spoke of afore wt borduris: ther is an other bordure that is calde a bordure gobonatit, as here it shall be shewyt in thys scoochon next solowyng. And it is calde gobonatyt for hit is made of ij colouris quadratli ioynyt, yt is to say of blacke and white, and of hym that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn thus as folowyis. Portat de argento & duas bendas de nigro cum vna bordura de nigro et albo gobonata. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent deux bendee et vng bordure de sable et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith silver ij bendys of sable with a bordure gobonatit of sable and silver.

And thys same bordure baare that nobull prynce the duke of Gloucestyr brothyr to that nobull weriowre kyvg Henri the fifth, the wich royall duke bare in his armys the hool armys of Fraunce and of Englond quart'ly with a bordure gobonatit of silver and sable as is shewyt in diverse placis. And to blase they armys it ned is not to be rehersit, for it is suffisciently taght afore in diverse placis.

Item of borduris had in armys of colowris inueckyt.

Ther be yit borduris in armys of ij colowris inueckyt, as herein thys figure apperis,

and hit is calde a bordure inueckyt for hit is made of ij colowris togedyr inueckyt. And ye shall say of hym the wich berith theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma quartiata de rubio et auro cum vna bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis. Et gallice sic. Il port quartelee de gowles et dor oues & vng burdure verre dargent et de sable. Anglice sic. He berith quart'ly gowles and golde with a bordure inuekkyt of siluer and sable.

Bott in thes borduris ther is a grete differans emong men pretendyng theym exp'te and wyse in thys sciens as specially it is opyn in tharmys in olde tyme of therle of Marche whed' they shulde be calde borduris or not, as herein thys sigure. And certan men say y' men not puttyng a meruelus differans of blasyng say: that the forsayd Erle of marche the wiche wos calde Roger Mortememer when that he leuyd bare armys in latyn in thys wyse to say. Portauit arma palata barrata et contraconata de asorio & auro cum vno simplici scuto de argento. Gallice sic. Il port pale barree girone dasur & dor et vng escu simple dargent. Anglice sic. He berith paly barri contrari conyt of asure and golde with a si'ple shelde of siluer.

And this opynyon afore reherfit in the blafyng plefyt many a man the wich in no maner of whife may be trw. For if thes armys as it is fayd afore war contrari conatit: then the lawist corner or the coone of tharmys that is to fay the lawyst poynt of the shelde may neuer be of oon colowre as certanly it is of asure.

Over theys thyngys afore rehersit in theys armis it is certan that in all armys contrari conyt all the conys of whatsumeuer colowre tharmys be made they mete togedyr conally in the middis of the shelde, as in the next figure of the shelde opynly it shall be shewyd, wherfore as it apperith to my reson trulier they shall be blassit on this wyse: exceppit the gretter autorite that the forsayd Erle of Marche berith thus in latyn. Portauit arma barrata et caput scuti palatum & angulatum de asorio & auro cum quodam scuto simplici de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port barree et vng chiess palee cunecte dasur & dor et vng escu simple dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith barri and a cheess pale angulatit of asure and golde with a symple shelde of siluer.

Off armys contrari conyt here I will informe yow.

Ther be yit forfooth diverse noblemen the wich bere armys contrari conyt, as here in thys scochon apperith. And they armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause, for all the colouris of they armys meete togedir at oon coone, that is to say at the myddyst poyntt of the shelde only. For eu'y body trangulit is moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt vt pz. Therfore the opynyon of thos men the wyche sayd that the

armys afore rehersit; that is to witte of therles armys of Marche war palyt barrit and contrari conyt is to be repreuyt, for so mych that the conys of the forsayd armys accorde not the wich of necessite shulde accorde iff the forsayd opynyon wer trw. And of hym that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat arma contraconata de blodio et albo. Et gallice sic. Il port girone dasur et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith contrari conyt of asure and siluer.

Off pilit armys now here it shall be shewyt.

Forasmych as it is spokyn afore of armys: in the wich the colowris mete togedyr in the myddist poynt coonly. Now solowyth of certan armys in the wich iij pilis mete togedyr in oon coone, as herein thys figure. And it shall be sayde of hym the wiche beris theys armys in latyn in thys wyse. Portat tres pilas nigras in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor trois piles de sable. Et anglice sic. He berith golde iij pilis of sable.

Off ballis in armys here now it shall be shewyt.

Neuertheles ye most consydyr a differans in theys blasyngys of theys armys afore: and theys that cum after when ye blase theym in latyn tong, for other while thys terme pila in latyn is take for to be a peese of tymbre to be put vnder the pelor of a bryge: or to syche alike werke as in thexempull afor. And odyr while this terme pila is take for a certan rounde instrument to play wt: the wich instrument suys other while to the hande, and then it is calde in latyn pila manualis as here. And other while it is an instrument for the soote, and then it is calde in latyn pila pedalis a sotebal, Thersor it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes armys in latyn. Portat tres pilas argenteas in campo rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles trois pelettit dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles iij ballis of siluer.

Certanli ye most merke that in this figure of ballis a ma' mey sooner. Werfore shortly it is to be knaw that sich ballis may have all colowris bot the colowre of golde, for and thei be of goldyn colouris: they shulde be calde talentis or besantis the wiche be eu' of golden colowre.

Off tortellys or litill cakys in armys.

Ther be also tortellys y^t be litill cakys the wich be grettir then ballys and tharmys be truly made as here it is opyn. And he that beris theys armys beris in this wyse sirst in latyn. Portat tres tortellas rubias in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor et trois torteulx de gowles. Et anglice sic. He berith golde and iij cakys of gowles.

Moreouer

Moreouer merke: that as wele ballys in armys as kakis and befantis all way ar hool rownde figuris and not p'forat.

Off fontans or wellis here I will speke.

Neu'thelees ther be certan nobullmen the wich beer siche rounde siguris: the wich siguris ar calde sontanys or wellis as here apperis, the wich sontons euermore most be of whyte colowre for the thyng the wich they represent. For they represent euermore the colowre of the water of a well the wich is white. And of hym yt beris thes armys ye most say in latyn thus. Portat tree sontes in campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor et trois sonteyns. Anglice sic. He berith of golde and iij wellis.

Off ryngys the wich be other rounde inftrumentis I will speke.

After theis rownde figures afore rehersyt ther be certan figuris the wich be p'foratit as be ryngys: as here apperis. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theis armys in latyn thus. Portat tres anulos aureos in campo nigro. Gallice sic. Il port de sable et trois anulettis dor. Anglice sic. He berith sabull and iij ryngys of golde.

Off tractys in armys.

Afore it is fayd of borduris in armys, now it folowith to se of tractis or lynys, and first of a symple tract, and they be calde tractis for as mych as the selde remayning of tharmys as wele within as withoute, and another lyne is drawin of another colowre as here: to the maner of a shelde. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes armys in latyn. Portat vnu' tractu' simplicem planum aureu' in campo asoreo. Gallice sic. Il port dasor vng trace playn dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure a playn tract of golde.

Off a tract ingraylyt oon booth the fydys here is an exemple.

A tract or a lyne othirwhile is ingraylit on booth the partes as herein thys fygure apperith. And then it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnam tractu' ex vtraque parte i'gradatum de auro in campo rubio. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng trace ingrayle de chestim ooste dor. Anglice sic. He berith gowles wyth a tract ingraylyt on booth the sidys of golde.

Off a tract dowbull and florishyt it shall be shewyt.

Thys tract is other wyle dowbull as in tharmys of the kyng of Scottelonde, as herein this scochon apperis, and the forsayd kyng of Scottelond beris in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat duplicem tractum cum floribus gladioli contrapositis et vno leone rapaci de rubio in-campo aureo. Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng dowble trace floretee countree et vng leon rampant de gowles. Anglice sic. He berith golde a dowble trace florishyt contrari and a Lyon rampyng of gowles.

Off tractis triplatit and quatriplatit othyrwyle.

Also of theys armys afore rehersit I synde more dyuersite for ther be certan nobultmen the wich bere theys tractis triplatit as herein thys sygure, and sum bere hit quatriplatit as is sounde in diuerse armis. And ye shall say of him that beris theys armis triplatit in latyn thus. Portat tractum triplicatu' de albo i campo aureo. Gallice sic. Il port dor vng trace triplee dargent. Anglice sic. He berith golde a trace triplatit of siluer.

Off a tract fympull of ij colowris and inueckyt an exemple.

Ther be other nobullmen the wich bere a simpull tract of ij colowris inueckyt as here now it shall be shewyt in thys scochon. And the possessor of theys armys beris in this wyse as solowis first in latyn. Portat vnum tractum simplicem de coloribus asorio argenteo inuectis in scuto aureo. Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng trace simple verre dasur et dargent. Anglice sic. He berith golde and a tract symple inueckyt of asure and siluer.

After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fyssuris or stauys.

Afore theys fysfuris it is spokyn of bendys: and their differans. Now it shall be spokyn of fyssuris the wich certan fyssuris or stays begynne in the lefte borne of the shelde: and ar drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneeth to the difference of bendys the wych begynne in the right borne of the shelde and ar drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneeth, and thys way most the fyssure be drawne as here apperis in thys fygure. And ye shall vnderstonde that theis fissuris differ as mony ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt, bot it nedis not to be reherfyt for it is playn shewyt afore. Ther be fysfuris or stauys playn, ingradyt, inueckyt, and fusyllatit, as I sayd afore in the place of bendys. And theys stauys bastardys ar wont to bere or namli thay shulde bere thaym. And then thys fyssure is calde a staffe, and in french it is cald a baston, bot commynli it is calde a fiffure for as mych that he cleu'ys his faderis armys in ij. partes for that bastard is clouyn and deuydyt from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard is forbedyn to bere the woll armys of his fader for the reuerans of his blode, bot his faderis armys he may bere with fych a staffe as is fayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bastardy and to the difference of propur and naturall hayre of his fader. And when ye haue any fych a playn fiffure or a staffe in armys or ingraylit inueckyt or fufillatit: of that same staffe ye shall say as afore is rehersit in the chapiture of bendys moore playnli. And the bastarde the wich berith theys armys possessis in latyn on thys maner as now here follows:

Portat vnam fissuram siue baculum aureum in campo asorio. Gallice sic. Il port dasor et vng sees dor. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a sissure or a staffe of golde.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobullmen the wich bere armis hedit as here it apperith. And ye most knaw that theis armys be called hedyt: when the hyer parte of the shelde that is to say the hede is made of oon coloure or of moo then of oon, and that parte extendys not to the myddys of the shelde as aboon is shewyt by the shelde. And knawe ye that in the hedit armys is a good man' of beryng of dyuerse armys as by fortune su' nobleman has mony londis and grete lordshippys by his modyr for the wych londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the armys of his modyr, and so he may do for it is rightwys, bot he that discendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentillman, by the wich he had any simple patrimony, then sych a nobullman: and he will, may bere the boot armys of his moodyr in the lowyr parte of his shelde, and in sych an hede as I sayd afore he may and he will bere the woll armys of his fadyr. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnum signum capitale de ingro in campo aureo cum vno capite rubio et tribus talentis in eodem. Et gallice sic. Il port dor vng cheueron de sabull et vng cheess de gowles et trois beesantis en la mesmes. Anglice sic. He berith golde a cheueron of sabull w a cheess of gowles and iij besantis ther in.

And ther be certan nobull p'sones the wich beer in the shelde afore rehersit of golde as is sayd afore a cheueron of sabull or of sum odyr colowre and iij rede roosis or whyte or sum other sygnys as crossis cressantis bryddys or slowris and a cheeff sum of sabull sum of other colowre with the signe of molettis or oder tokynyng the wich need not to be rehersit. And then shall euerich oon of theym be blassit in his nombur like as the felde and the signes require: as by fortune sum men bere thus to say. He berith sabull a cheueron of golde, iij rede rosys of gowles a cheeff of asure with iij molettys persoratit of vert and thus of all other differansys.

Off armys palit with oon quarter of another coloure.

Certanly ther be fum nobullmen the wych bere in ther armys oon quarter of another colowre dyfferyng from the coloure or the colowris of the shelde as here, in the wich armis it is to be sayd that the nobullman the wich beris theym berith in this wyse first in latyn. Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum vna quarteria eremetica. Et gallice sic. Il port palee dasor et dor vng quart' dermyn. Et anglice sic. He berith paly asor and golde with oon quart' of ermyn.

And it is to be notit that ye most have a respeckyt to the colowre of that pale the wich shulde ascende to the right borne of the shelde iff that quarter wer not ther, and in that colowre ye most evermoore begyn to blase thoos armys like as the quart' were not ther as afor is rehersit.

Now of armys chekkerit here ye shall have an exemple.

Moreouer other whyle we se armys chekkerit as here now it apperith in this sigure solowyng and they be calde armys chekkerit when they ar made of ij colouris to the maner of a chekker. And theys armys resayue many differens as in hedys or quarteris in barris and bendis and other wyles in cheuerons of ye wich it shall be spokyn a noon soloyng. And of hym the wich possessis theys armys ye shall say in latyn thus. Portat arma scakkata de asurio et auro. Et gallice sic. Il port scakke dasur et dor. Anglice sic. He berith chekker of asure and golde.

Off cheuerons the wich in english ar calde cowpuls of sparris.

We have fotheli in armys certan fignys the wich ar calde cheuerons in french. And they be calde in latyn figna capitalia vel tigna, and in english a cowpull of sparris as here is shewyd in theys signes: the wich signes by liklenes first war borne of carpentaries and makeris of howses, for an howse is never made persite tyll thoos sparris be put a pon hit: by the maner of an hede, and ij syche sparris or cheuerons ionyt togedyr make a capitall sygne, yt is to say a cowpull of sparris, and other while, ij. syche be borne in armys and other while iij odyr while iiij as it is knawyn. And of him that beris theys armys afore ye shall say thus as solowys first in latyn. Portat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro cu' tribus talentis. Et gallice sic. Il port de gows et deux cheuerons dor et trois talent'. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and ij cheuerons of golde with iij. besantis.

Off a cheueron or a fygne capitall engraylyt here is shewyt.

Also a cheueron is othir while engraylyt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the wich beris theys armys in latyn in thys wyse. Portat vnum signum capitale ingradatum de albo in campo asoreo. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng cheueron dargent ingraylee. Anglice sic. He berith asure and a cheueron of syluer engraylyt.

Off dyuerse and meruelus cheuerons yit I will speke.

Moreouer yit in theys signys of cheuerons other whise is sownde a dowte in the blasyng of theym, when thei be made of dyuerse colowris transmutit as herein this scochon apperith. And of hym the wych beris thes armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat arma quarteriata de nigro & argento cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis.

Gallice

Gallice sic. Il port quarterlee de sable & dargent & vng cheueron chaungee lung de laultre. Anglice sic. He berith quarterly sable and silver with a cheueron of the sayd colowris transmutit.

Off cheueuerons differyng on the longe way.

Also theys signes or cheuroens be differit after the long way in armys as herein this sigure apperith. And then of hym the wich beris theys armys ye shall say in latin. Portat arma partita secundum lo'gu' de coloribus aureo & rubeo cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis. Gallice sic. Il port partie du long de dor & gowles vng cheueron chaunge lung de laultre. Anglice sic. He berith party after the longe way of ij colouris golde and goules with a cheueron of the sayd colowris transmutit.

Off dowtis emong herroddis in blafyng theys armys fuyng.

Among othyr dowtis: abowte the blasyng of tharmis here folowyng now next I have herde herroddys pretendyng theymselse veri conyng in blasyng of armys meruelusli to dreeme in the blasyng of theys armys. And sum holde oon opynyon and sum an othyr, neuertheles it is no grete neede to dowte in the blasyng of theym as to conyng men. Thesore of hym yt beris thes armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat duas p'tes capitis scuti de rubio & tertiam p'tem de albo ad modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis. Et gallice sic. Il port les deux p'ties du chief de gowles et le troisune dargent p'ties en manere du cheueron' et trois roses lung de lausten. Anglice sic. He berith ij partis of the heede of the shelde gowles and the thride p'te siluer by the maner of a cheueron and iij roses of the same colowris transmutit.

Off armys fufyllit in english spyndyllis now I will speke.

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobuls the wich beere in theyr armys fusellis: of the nombur of the wich: my lorde of Gloucestur yt nobull prince vncle to kyng henri the sext was. For he had in his armys iij susillis of gowles by the man' of a bar in a selde of siluer the wich certan armys this nobull duke bare by the reson of certan londis belonging to the mounté. Bot ye shall say of hym that beris theys armys in this scochon in latyn thus. Portat de rubio et tres susulos de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et trois susules dargent. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and iij susules of siluer. And otherwyle theys iij susules or iiij be borne by the maner of a paale.

It is to be notit that when iij fusules or ij ar borne or moo to the nombur of ix the wich nombur if thei excede: say euermore that thos armys be powderit with susilis or other thyngys and noon other wyse. And so generalli ye most knaw that iff any thyng

be borne in armys ouer the nombur of ix then thoos armys whatfumeuer they be thay ar powderit.

Off oon fufyll borne in armys here I will exempull.

Other while oon fufyll is borne allon in armys as herein thys figure it apperith in wich mater I have herd certan herroddis dowte in theyr opynyonys. Neu'thelees it is certan that ye shall say of hym the wich beris theys armys withoute dowte in latyn thus as solowis. Portat de rubio cum vno susulo de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng susilo oor. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and a susil of golde.

Off an fufyll of dyuerfe colowris now I will speeke.

Also theys susyllis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colowris as herein thys sigure it is shewyd. Bot it is a moore dowte how theys armys shulde be blasit then tharmys afore, bot ye shall say in latyn of hym the wyche has thes armys in this wyse. Portat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum vno susulo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis. Et gallice sic. Il port partie de trauers dargent et sable et vng susyll de mesmes colours lung de laultre. Et anglice sic. He berith armys partit ouerwart of siluer and sable with a susyll of the saam colowris transmutit.

Off fufyllis by the maner of a bende here I will fu'wat fay.

Moreouer fych fufyllis ar borne in armys by the maner of a bende, as here now apperith. And then ye shall say of hym the wich possessis they armys in this wyse first in latyn thus. Portat vnam bendam susillatam de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng bende susyll dor. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles and a bende susyllit of golde.

Off a bar fufyllit in armys here is an exemple.

Also ther be borne in armys theys susyllys in a bar susyllit as here it apperith. And then it is to be sayd of hym the wich hath theys armys in latyn thus. Portat de rubio cum vna barra susillata de argento. Gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng barre susulee dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles and a bar susyllyt of silver. And sum men say that the forsayd armys began of weveris for as mych as weveris vse sich susillys made of sponnyn woll.

Knawe ye ye differans betwix ffufillis masculis & losyng.

Now here ye shall knaw the different betwix suffillis masculys and losyngys. Wherfore it is to be knaw that suffyllys ar euermore long also suffyllys ar strattyr ouerwart in the baly then ar mascules. And mascules ar larger ou'wartt in the baly: and shorter in length then be suffylles, as herein this scochon it apperith. And it shall be sayd of hym

that

that possessible they armys in this wyse, first in latyn. Portat de rubio & sex masculas de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et vi. mascules dor. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles and sex mascules of golde.

And theys mascules other while ar p'foratit as I sayd afore in the chapiture of the cros masculatit.

Off anothyr maner of mascules yit here I will speke.

Also other while ar borne armys masculatit as here now in this figure folowyng is shewyt. And ye shall vnderstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in the wich the forsayd mascules begyn most plentuysly in the right angle of the shelde, and ar endid towarde the leste p'te, the wich certan armys in u'ydeed ar palit, and ar deuydit into iij palys yf thei be subtile consayuyt. And of hym that beris theys armys it shall be sayd in this wyse first in latyn. Portat arma masculata de argento & asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dargent et dasur masculee. Et anglice sic. He berith of siluer and asure masculatit.

Off lofyngys how and what maner of wyfe they be made.

Also losyngs no maner of wyse be made bot in armys bendit, ner they may not be made by ther selfe, and they be made all way as theys be made bendit. And ye shall have the moost verey differans by twix the forsayd masculatit armys and bendid in the picturis of the forsayd armys. And ye most take thys for a generall enformacion and instruccion that certanli losyng eu'more stande vpright: that is to say that the heyst poynt or the heght: eu' ascendis to heuen or to a mannys heed, so that the heyst poynt extendys vtterly to the heed of the shelde, and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis vtterly to the right side, and that other corner extendys to the leste side of the shelde, and the lawist parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametralit as it is opyn in the shelde next afore. And so withoute dowte we have the differans of the forsayd signes, that is to wete of mascules and losynges. Now also the forsayd sufyllis neuer be founde p'foratit ner losyngys aforesayd be neu' p'foratit.

Now of a figne in armis yt is calde a faltori a man' of a cros.

Ther is another maner of figne in armys: by dyu'se nobullmen borne: the wich is calde a faltori, and it is made by the maner of a cros of Saynt Andrew as here now it apperith. And thys cros is lickynt after certan men to an instrument made in dyuerse parkys the wich is of a grete magnytude or largenes: to the comparison of thys signe. And it is well know of nobull gentilmen and huntteris that sych saltatories ar ordant in mony parkys and placis to take wilde beestys the wych onys their enteryng: by thatt in-

strumente

strumente may neu' goo a gayn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes signys were geuyn to rich men, and otherwyse calde auaris nygonys or keperis the wich men suffer not their tresures in what maner of wyse they be getyn, to pass from theym. And of hym the wich possessis they armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat de asorio et vnum saltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng saultiere dor. Et anglice sic. He berith asure and a saltory or a sawtri of golde.

Off armys fawtrie engradit here I will exempull.

Now here ye most knaw that theys armys sawtre be other while engradit as herein thys figure now apperith, and then they be calde sawtre engradit as it is sayd afore in mony placis, as of the cros ingradit of barris and bendys. And of hym that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat vnum saltatorium ingradatum de auro in campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur vng saultier dor engraylee. Et anglice sic. He berith asure and a cros sawtre of golde engradit.

Off many croffis fawtre borne in armys ingradyt an exemple.

Other while ther be borne mony crossis sawtre in armys engradit in oon shelde, other while ij other while iij. as here. And of hym that beris theys armys thus it shall be sayd in latyn. Portat vnam barram planam et tria saltatoria ingradata de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng barre playn et trois saultiers engreiles dor. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles oon bar playn and iij sawtre crossis engradyt of golde.

Off crowyns in armys borne by the maner of a pale.

It is diligentli to be markyt that when we say sich a lorde berith iij sych sygnys. How theys iij signes ar borne in armys we say not all way. For other while theys iij signys ar put in a shelde by the maner of a pale. And then thei be calde signes palit, as herein thys sigure it apperith. And of hym that has theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat iij coronas de auro palatas in campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur et trois corones dor palees. Anglice sic. He berith asure and iij cronys of golde palit.

Off crownys in armys borne barrit here I will informe yow.

Now theys iij signes other while be borne barrit here now apperith in thys sigure. And then of him that beris theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat tres coronas aureas in campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur et trois corones barres dor. Et anglice sic. He berith asure and iij crounys of golde barritt.

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Off iij cronys borne in the corneris of the shelde.

Certanly theys iij cronys be borne in the most comyn way in the corneris of the shelde as herein thys scochon it apperith. And then ye most thus say that thes iij signes be borne in the corneris of the shelde, for that is the most comune and the moost famust maner of beryng of thes iij signes or ani maner signes. Therefore ye shall say that sych a lorde berith in latyn'in thys wise as here solowys. Portat de asorio et tres c ronas aureas, non expremendo loca. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur et trois corones dor. Et anglice sic. He berith asure and iij crownys of golde.

Off fishys borne in armys in dyu'se wyse here is a doctrine.

A new cowte yit is founde in armys, for as mych as ther was a certan man that hegh Petrus de rupibus in tyme passit the bishop of Wynchester: the wich baar in his armys iij rochys after hys awne naam, in wich armys it is dowtit whether it is enogh to say in the blasyng of them: that he bare sych iij sishys allone, as herein thys scochon. And certanly I thynke nay, for the rule goyng afore. Bot it is thus to be sayd: of the sayd Peter in latyn. Portauit tres huiusmodi pisces argenteos natantes in campo nigro. Et gallice sic. Il port de sable et trois roches na'yants dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith sable and iij roches swymmyng of siluer.

And then to tharmys of Galfride Lucy as here now apperis in this figure. And ye most say yt he bare thus in latyn. Portauit tres lucios aureos in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles et trois luces dor. Anglice sic. He berith gowles and iij luces of golde, the wich certan blasyng withowte declaracion here is enogh, for the sayd sishes ar in thare propur placis as I sayd in the rule afore.

Bot what shall be sayd of thys man then: the wich beris ij barbellis turnyng theyse backys togeder as here apperis. Ye most say in latyn thus. Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem terga vertentes in scuto asorio puluerisato cu' crucibus cruciatis sigitiuis de auro. Et gallice sic. Il port dasur poudree des croys croceles siches et deux barbulx dors an dors dor. Et anglice sic. He berith asure powderit with crossis croslettys pycche and ij barbellis of golde backe to backe.

Off armys the wich ar calde frectis here now I will speke.

A certan nobull baron that is to fay the lorde awdeley of the reame of Englonde baar in his armys a frecte, the wich certan frectis in mony armys of dyuerse gentillmen ar founde, other while reede other while golde, and other while blac oderwhile simple and oderwhile dowble otherwhile tripull and other while it is multepliet ou' all the sheld as here it apperith, and ye most vnderstande on gret differans bytwix armys bendit and

theis armys, the wich be made with the forfayd frettys, wherfore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys the colouris contenyt equally ar dyuydit. Bot in thes frectis the felde alwai abydys hooll as here, and this forfayd lorde Audeley beris thus in latyn. Portat arma frec tata de auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice fic. Il por de gowles vng frecte dor. Anglice fic. He berith gowles and a frecte of golde.

Off armys hauyng beeftis falyentyng or rampyng.

Beeftis in tharmys of dyuerse nobull ar borne rampyng as herein thys figure folowyng apperith, of the wich in the boke afore I have made no mencion. And of hym that is possession of theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Portat de rubio & vnum leonem de argento. Et gallice sic. Il port de gowles vng leon saliants dargent. Et anglice sic. He berith gowles and a lion rampyng of siluer. And he is calde a lion rampyng for thys cause, for as mych as the right soote ascendyth to the right borne of the shelde, and the leste soote descendyth into the soote of the shelde as apperith in the sigure. And this same man' is observe in all beestis hauyng iiij seete, that is to say in lionys leoperdis beeris doggis with other like to them.

Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys.

First note well tharmys of the fadyr as here, and then the differencis as it shall be shewyt, for certan ther be dyu'se nobullmen ye wich bere labellis in theyr armys as it shall be shewyt in figure after, for the wich it is to be knawe that sych labellis ar not propurli calde signes in armys bot dysferancis of signes, that when it is so: that any nobullman haue mony lefull getyn sonnys: then ye first son the wich is his faderis ayre: shall bere the hool armys of his fadyr with sum lyttyl differens as here, to whom specialli is geuyn a moon encresyng, for that first son' is in hoope of augmentacion and encressyng of his patrimony, and thys differens may be sum littill molet or a cros crosset or sych a like differens.

The secunde broder shall bere the hooll armys of his fader with iij labellis to the differans and in to the signe that he is the thride that beris thos armys. Also the thride broder if ther be any shall bere iiij labellis in tokyn that he is the faurith: that berith thos armis of whom the faderis the first, the ayr is the secunde, and the secunde broder is ye thride: that beris thoos armys. And so solwys that the thride broder shall beere iiij labellis as here it apperith in thys sigure. And so sorther be moo brether ye shall encree powre labellys after the sorme rehersit.

And the sunnys of thoos same brether shall beere the same labelis. And in case that the secunde brother the wich berith iij labeles haue ij sonnys, certanly thelder soon of

thos if the wich is hayre to his fadyr shall bere the hool armys of his fadyr: with also many labelys as his fadyr did, with a littyll different as here it apperith in thys scochon. And hys secunde brodyr shall bere the hooll armys of hys fadyr with the same labellis as his fadyr baare and no moo with a bordure as herein thys sigure next solowyng it shall be shewyt, and as it is rehersit in the chapiture of borduris.

And iff ther be the thride brodyr then he he shall beere hys faderis armys with the same labellis and a bordure of another colowre to the different of hys brothyr as it shall be shewyt in thys scochon next suyng.

And the chyldyr of thoos men shall beere theyr differens not in theyr faderis armys, bot in borduris and dyuysionys dyu'se.

And like as the chylder of the fecunde brodyr beryng iij labellis ar dyuydyt and dyfferit: by theyr fignys and theyr borduris. So the chylder of the thride broder beryng iiij labellis: bere the fame armys that theyr fader did and also mony labellis. And they ar dyfferit by theyr fignys and theyr borduris as afore is rehersit: and dyu'se othyr, as oder while a lyon raunpyng oon parte reed another blakke.

Now certanly of all the fignys the wich ar founde in armys as of flowris leuys and other meruellys tokenys I can not declare here: ther be so mony. Bot ye shall knaw generally that for all tharmys the wich lyghtly any man has seen in his days: ye have rules sufficient as I beleue, to dyscerne and blase any of theym: and it be so that ye be not in yowre mynde to hasty or to swyste in the discernyng. Ner ye may not overryn swystly the forsayd rules, bot dyligently have theym in yowre mynde, and be not to full of consaitis. For he that will hunt ij haris i oon owre: or oon while oon, an other while an other lightly he losys both. Therfore take heede to the rules. Iff so be that they be not a generall doctrine: yet shall that profecte for thys sciens gretly.

Merke ye wele theys questionys here now following.

Bot now to a question I will procede, and that is thys: Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of other lordys ar better or of sych dignyte: as armys of a manif propur auctorite take. When that it is leefull to eueri nobullman to take to hym armys at his plesure. For the wich question it is to be knaw that iiij maner of wyse we have armys.

The first maner of wyse we have owre awne armis the wiche we beer of owre sadyr or of owre moodyr or of owre predycesessoris, the wych maner of beryng is comune and famus in the wych I will not stonde long, for that maner is best p'uyt.

The secunde maner we have armys by owre merittys as verey playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobull man prynce Edward the first getyn sone of kyng Edward the thride y' tyme kyng of Englond after the takyng of kyng John of Fraunce in the batell of Peyters. The wich certan addicion wos lefull and rightwysli doon, and on the saame maner of whyse myght a poore archer have take a prynce or sum nobull lorde, and so tharmys of that prysoner: by hym so take rightwisly he may put to hym and to his hayris.

On the thride maner of while whe have armys the wich we beere by the grauntyng of a prynce or of sum other lordys.

And ye most knaw that thoos armys the wych we have of the grawntyng of a prynce or of a lorde resayue no question why that he berith thoos same, for whi the prynce wyll not: that sich a question be askyt. Whi he gave to any man sych an armys as it is playn in the lawe of nature and civyll. For that same that pleses ther prynce has the strength of lawe, bot if any ma' bare thoos armys afore, for that thyng the wich is myne with a rightwys tityll withoute deserving may not be take fro me, ner the prynce may not do hit rightwys.

The faurith maner of whife we have thoos armys the wich we take on owre awne p'pur auctorite, as in theys days opynly we se how many poore men by thayr grace fauoure laboure or deserving: ar made nobuls, sum by theyr prudens, sum bither manhod, su' bither strength, su' bither conig, su' bi od' u'tuys. And of theys men mony by theyr awne autorite haue take armys to be borne to theym and to ther hayris of whoom it nedys not here to reherse ye namys. Neu'thelees armys that be so takyn they may lefully and freely beer. Bot yit they be not of so grete dignyte and autorite as thoos armys the wich ar grauntyt day by day by the autorite of a prynce or of a lorde. Yet armys bi a mannys propur auctorite taken: if an other man haue not borne theym afore: be of strength enogh.

And it is the opynyon of moni men that an herrod of armif may gyue armys. Bot I fay if any fych armys be borne by any herrod gyvyn that thoos armys be of no more auctorite then thoos armys the which be take by a mannys awne auctorite.

Explicit.

Here in thys boke afore ar contenyt the bokys of haukyng and huntyng with other plesuris dyuerse as in the boke apperis and also of cootarmuris a nobull werke. And here now endyth the boke of blasyng of armys translatyt and compylyt togedyr at Seynt Albons the yere from thincarnacion of owre lord Jhu' Crist, M.CCCC.LXXXVI.

Hic finis diuersorum & gen'osis valde vtiliu' vt itue'tibs patebr. Santus albanus.



